A Man Before Adam.

A conglomerate work, to use a geological phrase, has lately been published in Philadelphia, entitled "The Types of Mankind," made up of contributions from the late Dr. Morton, Agassiz, Usher, Nott, and Gliddon. This work is destined to create something of a commotion in the religious world. The idea of the unity of the race of man is totally discarded by the authors, one and all. Dr. Usher makes the astounding statement in this work that a human tossil has been found in New Orleans, in the course of some excavation in that city, to which pre-Adamite age is attributed. According to his authority, the skeleton of a man, of the conformation of our native Indians, was discover ed at a depth of sixteen feet lying below a succession of four fossil cypress forests, to each of which the age of 14,400 years is given. Agassiz is said to have accepted this as a fact, and based upon it his assertion that man existed upon the earth at least 150,000 years ago .-The theologian most either disprove this statement or be compelled to admit a new exegesia of Holy Writ."

So says the Evening Post. But the New York Tribune thus causes the collapse of the Post's assumption:

The Evening Post is responsible for the above We do not see how the fact that Dr. Usher makes an "astounding statement" about a 'human fossil to which a pre-Adamite age is attributed," or even that said skeleton was found at a depth or sixteen feet below "four fossil forests, to each of which the age of 14,400 years is given," is an adequate basis for all that is here piled upon. Considering the volume of the mighty Mississippi, the liberties it takes with its banks, the rapid growth and luxuriance of vegetation in that semi-tropical region, and the concurrence of natural convulsions in producing physical changes, we think he must be a boid rather than a safe generalizer who could deduce with any confidence from such data as are here given the conclusion that man has existed on this earth 14,400 years much less 150, 000. We do not propose to dogmatize in turn. but we cannot believe that "the theological" in compelled to admit a new exegesis" on any such grounds as these.

Amendments of the Constitution.

The following proposed amendments to the by Messrs. Dialogue & Serrill. Co stitution have passed the House of Representatives, and been passed to a third reading in the Senate. The Constitution requires their aubmission to the people for approval:

"The aggregate amount of debt hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed \$500,000, except in case of war, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt; and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or to pay such debts, and no other purpose.

"To pay the public debt, the Legislature shall, at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be aboushed till the said public debt be wholly paid, to consist, &c.

"The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual company, corporation crasscciations; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, corporation or association in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purpose.

"The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or town- few if any, are disappointed in the veto. ship, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted, to per invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association."

The London Times upon the Czar.

The war is begun, and has gone on a long time without anything to call Retual interfer. ence on our part. The bloody reckoning has commenced, and thousands of lives have been scored. The Czar owes a good deal to justice and humanity, and the debt must be paid. This circumstance of the account having already begun, and the balance being against the Czar just now, makes a considera. ble difference in the feelings natural to the present crisis. An independent country has been invaded in a time of profound peace and thousands of its subjects were slaughtered on their own soil, and the friends of that country, or rather of her independence, heartily pray for justice on the head of the aggressor and the common enemy of Europe. Surely that is not quite as Messrs. Bright and Cobden. put it. They chose to think it a question simply of peace or war. It is a good deal more even than a question of justice or oppression, liberty or dependence. Russia owes amends. to Europe. She has broken loose, removed her neighbor's landmark, committed robbery and murder, and both in the amount of mischiel done, and in the threat implied to the whole world has committed an intolerable outrage.-Had any small State done the like it would probably have been extinguished. Russia must at least be brought to book, and punished. if not, Europe is good for very little, and the civilized quarter of the world must resign its lofty pretensions to the next continent that shows any proper spirit and sense of self-re-

"Know Nothings,"-This political organization it is said, dates further back than the Masonic fraternity. Absalom was the head or leader of with Abselom went two hundred men out of their simplicity, and they Knew not engething." | done of taxation most cheeringly reduced.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR: JAMES POLLOCK. Of Northumberland County.

GEORGE DARSIE, Of Allegheny County. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,

Of Montgomery County.

Post Office Law-It is held by the General Post Office Department, that under the existing laws, a newspaper may exchange with a periodical and a weekly with a daily. IN Will our Post Mutress please take note

Firemen's Parade.

The Firemen's Parade come off on Saturday, as stated in our last week's paper. The different Company's came out in their strength, numbering over two hundred members, in procession. At one o'clock the Companies met at their Engine Houses, and under their respective Marshalls formed the procession. The Allentown Brass Band kindly volunteered their services, which of course gave life and animative to the whole affair. Mr. Tilghman H. Good, officiated as Chief Marshall. The procession headed by the Band marched to the Lehigh Basin, where the members of the Columbia took charge of their Hose Carriage, wheeled into line, and on their return marched through the streets in the Borough. As the procession moved through the town, the ladies, who are never forgettal of their duties, presented a large number of beautiful wreaths to the different companies.

The Hose Carriage was manufactured by Messrs. Young & Son, of Philadelphia, and we reany think, displays much mechanism cain. It is light in carriage, beautiful in painting and strong in iron and wood work. It is calculated to carry eight hundred feet of hose, manufactured

The Philadelphia "Northern Liberty Fire Company" very kindly loaned the members of the "Columbia" a Firemans' Hat and Cape, which was worn by Joseph Deitrich, jr., in procession, and was very much admired; the pattern was adopted by the Columbia, as their umitorin.

We learn that the New Engine will be finshed and ready for delivery by about the first of July next. It is intended to Le quite a nice Machine."

After the Procession had moved through the principal Streets they dismissed on the Public Square, and each company returned to their respective house. Every thing passed off in pleased with the enterprise manifested by the ·Firemen of Allentown."

Bank Vetoes.

On the 4th of May, a message was received from Gov. Bigler, in which he returned with his objections, the bills incorporating the Allentown, the Donegal, the Catasauoua, and the Mt. Pleas. ant Deposit Banks, which were severally taken un and the veto sustained. We do not know whether such a bank was ever asked for by the citizens of Allentown or Catasaugua, so that but

On the next day Senator Fry, read a bill in place, to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechan. cs' Deposit Bank of Allentown, which was taken up, and passed finally. This bill contains the individual liability clause and was framed to re. move the objections of the Bank, hating Govern nor, as declared in his message returning the bills incornorating said bank. A pretty state of all fairs indeed, when the Legislature must succomb to the will of the Governor.

Catasauqua Railroad. This Road although opposed by many of our itizens, before its passage, must be admitted o be of inculculable interest to the Crane Iron Company, when finished, in the transportation of Iron ore and L mestone. Nearly opposite Catasauqua, on the west side of the Lehigh river, there are no less than three Iron Works under way, and in course of erection, each of which will be able when finished to run one hundred and fifty tons of metal per week.

The five stacks at Catasauqua are calculated o run eight hundred tons a week, and allowing on an average, two and a half tens of ore and one ton of limestone to a ton of Iron, it would be necessary to furnish a daily supply of thirtyone thousand tons of ore, and twelve thousand ons of Limestone for consumption. The question naturally arises, can this amount be furnished by teaming? We think not. It is therefore indispensable to have a Railroad communication with the different mines along the Jordon. in order more conveniently through all seasons of the year to secure a full supply of the raw material, hence the necessity of the Railroad from Catasanqua to Fogelsville.

Sale of the Public Works.

Gov. Bigler has signed the bill authorizing the sale of the Main Line of the State improvements for the minimum price of Ten Million Dollars. The terms of payment are made eay. It is believed the Pennsylvania Rail road Company, will purchase the line, but if that association does not deem it advisable to give so much, we have no doubt a Company will be found for their purchase, for the bill authorizing the sale embodies the most valuable charter ever granted by our State. We should be much gratified if the Legislature before its adjourment make arrangements for the sale of the first party. See Il Samuel XV. 11: "And the other Divisions. Dispose of them, stop the leaks in our Treasury, and the State will bere. Jerusalem, that were called - and they went in lieved from debt in a few years, and the burCorruption at Harrisburg.

The course of Legislation as discharged by our Harrisburg correspondent, says: the Independent Whig' must startle and astound honest men of all parties. The last Legislature of this State became notorious over the country for the corrupt means used, or brought to bear upon its legislation-but from what we learn respecting the present, it was far behind in the appliances of bargain and sale. It seems now to be a generally understood matter, that the servides of the Legislature is in the market, to be purchased by the highest bidder-and that legislation is made to suit the notions of those who have the longest purse, and are the freeest payers.

That this is the case with all, is not preten ded for there are, no doubt, many honorable exceptions - many whose votes cannot be bought with a price-but the great mass is believed to be tainted, more or less; and the State, as well as the constitution of such members, is disgraced by their deeds of corruption

We hope that a thorough remedy will be applied to this great and alarming evil at the balot box-and that those who have prostituted their trusts as Legislators to "filthy lucre," will be arraigned before the bar of public opinion and be rebuked in a manner that will make knaves tremble.

National Foundry.

A letter appears in the "Reading Gazette." rom the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the Representative in Congress from Berks county, relating to he site of a National Foundry. He says:

"Immediately after my arrival in Washingon, I made inquiry about the condition of the National Foundry bill, and found that the whole subject had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House, and also that a similar reference had been made in the Senate and that nothing could possibly be done until these Committees report and the subject is brought before the House or Senate. On secing the report in the newspapers in relation to this matter, I called upon the Secretary of war, who informed me that these statements were without the least foundation; that he had done nothing in the matter, and would do nothing until authorized by act of Congress, and if so authorized he would give due official notice so as to give ample time and opportunity for ever section of country to present its advantages for the location. While writing this, I will also add a word in relation to another bill, in which many of my constituents feel a deep interest, viz: bounty lands for the soldiers of the War of 1812. This bill is now on the file in the Committee of the whole House and cannot be touched until reached in its regular order. When reached, it will have hosts of friends here to sustain it."

Murderous Affair.

On Thursday last, a quarrel originated beweed two Irishmen, named John McLofferty and William O'Brian taborers of the Attention Furnace. It appeared that Lafferty ac cused O'Brian of having stolen money from his pockets; this O'Brian strenuously denied, and in the excitement, the former threw the latter with a stone on the back of his head, that caused his death the following day. A woman who had the clothes of Lafferty to wash, found the money in one of his pockets the same day he had accused O'Brian of stealing it. This is another evidence that persons should not be too ready to accuse others of doing wrong, unless fully convinced of the fact. Lafferty fled to parts unknown, and O'Brian was burried in the Catholic Cemetery, at Easton.

Water Company.

At an election for a board of Managers of the Northampton Water Company, held on Monday the 8 h of May, at the Public House of J. W.- Likbach, in the Borough of Allentown, the following gentleman were duly elected :

J. M. Line, A. L. Ruhe, John Dielenderfer, Ephriam Grim and E. R. Newhard.

Heavy Blast.

On Satarday last the workmen on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the Limestone ridge, near Jacob Schreiber, in North Whitehall township, blew off 22 kegs of powder in one blast, and which gave such a tremenduous shock, that a leeble old man, named Philip Otto, who has lately traversed the county, as a seissor grinder. and not far off at the time, fell dead on the spot.

Lobenswerth.

We are always pleased to hear our neighbors sneak favorable of Lehigh county. In the last issue of the "Independent Democrat" edited by our friend Cole, we find a highly complimentary notice of our neighboring Borough. Catasauqua, and her Railroad to Fogelsville, village about nine miles west of Allentown. That Catasauqua, is one of the most thriving owns in the Sate, there is no question, and in business point of view, far exceeds that of Easton, and as such unquestionably deserves a easonable portion of Legislative favors, and ve think, nothing could have been done that will favor them more, than the passage of this Raitroad.

Iron Works in the United .- It is stated that 16 ron works are now in operation-9 in Ohio, 1 n Massachusette, and 1 in Maryland; and are repared to turn out 160,000 tons of railroad are this season. For this produce the followng raw materials will be required :-two hunired and thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty two tons of pig iron, 840,000 tons iron iron ore, and 213,333 tons of timestone.-The capital of these 16 companies is \$10,000, 000; they support a population of 92,500 persons and consume \$4,625,000 in breadstuffs, besides affording a profit to all the various branches of business in and around the mills-

Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer, has been

Found Dead. We are informed that on Saturday the 29th of April, an Irishman, named Alexander Markin, came to Owen Schadd's Tavern, at Ruchsville, North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and appearantly in good health, having eaten a hearty supper in the evening, before going to bed. In the morning he was found a corpse. A Coroner's Jury pronounced it a "death by apoplexy."

A California Lake.

The Placerville Herald says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosites of California. It is a ake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles north of the road to Carson's valloy. According to the Herald it is a perfect paragon of a lake a miniature paradise among the mountains. Its wildly beautiful and romantic shores are lined with forests, and its waters, which never freeze. although surrounded by snow during a great part of the year, abound in many varieties of fish, among which the salmon and speckled trout predominate. So clear are its waters that the objects on the bottom ere distinctly visible at a depth of thirty or forty feet. Upon the eastern side of the lake is a vast cavern extending to an unknown distance into the heart of the mount tain. The entrance is arched in a peculiar manner, and the place, which has never been explored, is believed by the Indians to be the abode of the evil spirits of the mountains.

An Ancient Book .- The oldest book in the Uni ted States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows: "The book is strongly bound in boards of the old England oak, and with thongs, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fine. ness and smoothness little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accura cy, and written with great uniformity and beaut ty in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital off inimitable beauty, and splendidly il, luminated with red, blue and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike."

Something Worth Knowing .- We find the following in an exchange, and as it is by no means the first time that we have heard of the cure, of croup by the same remedy, we have but little doubt of its efficacy.

"My wife and I were aroused about two o'clock by the struggling of our little boy, about two years old, who was laboring under a violent attack of the croup. His breathing was so difficult as to arouse persons who were sleeping in a room beyond the hall. I hastily folded a tow- sponsible for its debts. el, dipped it in cold water, and applied it to his throat and breast. I then folded a sheet to the proper sive, wet it and wrapped a blanket over that. He went to sleep in three minutes, and slept till five o'clock, when he got up, was dressed, and went to play in three hours after the attack, and we were rejuiced at the curative bow-ers of cold waters."

The Territories. - The following Territories

now remain to be				tes.	
				Square Mile	
New Mexico,	•			119,774	
Indian or Kansa	15,			187,171	
Minnesota,		•		83,000	
Oregon and Washington,.				341,468	
Utah,				187,923	
Nebraska and N	lorth w	estern,		724.264	
Total				1 226 650	

Thomas Harding, formerly Mayor of St. John N. B., and for forty years an Aiderman, lately dropped dead while walking in a funeral pro-

A Large Memorial.-The Memorial of the Spiriualists, presented in the Senate of the United States and, after a humorous speech from Mr. Shields, laid on the table, is from N. P. Talla. madge and thirteen thousand others, "praying the appointment of a scientific commission to in. vestigate certain physical and mental phenome. na of a questionable origin and mysterious import that have of late years occurred in this coun. try and Europe." The memorial is three hundred and ninty six feet in length, backed with brown cotton and bound at the edges with pink ribbon, and wound on a reel. Mr. Shields, in the course of his remarks, aprly quoted the beautiful aphorism of Burke : "The credulity of dupes is as inexhaustiple as the invention of knaves."

Tennessee .- "What is the matter in Tennes. see? We see it announced that Nebraska reso. lutions have failed in the Tennessee House of Representatives, after having passed the Sen. ate. The excuse alledged, is that no quorum was present. But why did absentees stay; it is also stated that Mr. Taylor, recently elected to Congress from the fourteenth district of that State, is uncomprommisingly hostile to the Ne. braska bill.

Indiana .- Meetings have been held in different parts of the Eleventh Congressional District pro. testing against the perfidious attempt to appeal the Missouri Compromise and sustaining the course of Mr. Harlan, for the reference of the Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole. Every paper in the district not under Government pay, goes for freedom. From other parts of the State like demonstrations are being made.

Science in a Shell .- The Springfield Post says if you open an oyster and retain the liquor upon the deep shell on examining it with a microscope you will find it full of little oysters floating about one hundred and thirty of which only cover an inch ; you will also percieve in it a variety of animalculæ, and myriads of worms of three distinct species gamboling in the fluid, We are very well satisfied to find a single nice oyster between the shells" without going into a microscope examination of the family affinities of

The "Good for Nothing" is the name of a led captive to the hymenial altar by a Buckeye new association in Allentown. They convene every sunny day.

The New School. 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 2nd 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 prop. erty, both real and personal, and elect a separate respective limits, all the powers and duties of er exercise of the foregoing powers, but all other which are conferred and enjoined by this act have received the highest number of vote. shall be exercised in such city or borough by a board of Controllers composed of the directors such city or borough shall voluntarily execute deeds of conveyance to the board of controllers that case such city or borough shall thereafter compose a single school district in the same city or borough shall be three for each ward

This section constitutes a board of Controllers meet and elect the same officers as the ward boards, viz :- President, Secretary and Treasurer, and this board exercises all the power here. tofore 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 re-

The general school tax is for the current expenses of the schools in the city. To provide for the ward expenses - as for building new school houses, repairs, payment of debts and interest; provided in the 331 section that the board of each ward shall indicate to the board of | cossive weeks in two newspapers for each coon. Controllers the amount of money they will need tor such purposes and this is added to the gen. In such county then by printed notices sent by eral tax for the ward and is paid to the order of the ward directors,

Thus, if the board of Controllers find that 3 mil's would raise money enough for general purposes, a particular board might order half a mili additional to be laid upon their ward, which would consequently entitle them to one seventh . of all the tax collected from the ward, and so of any other sum.

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 bil we trust, will be found of great practical advan-

tage. The law provides as follows: Section 37 .- That there shall be chosen, in the nanner 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 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 equal to the grade for which it was established and that there may be, as far as practicable, uni. formity in the course of studies in schools of the several grades respectively.

Section 38 -It shall be the duty of each Couny Superintendent to see that in every district their shall be taught orthography reading, writing English Grammer, Geography, and Arithmetic, as well as such other branches as the board of Directors or Controllers may require. In case the board of directors of 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 teach. ers of the branches aforesaid have been employe ed 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 in each third year thereafter, and select, viva voice, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scien. tific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding school years; and school

directors, or a majority of them, in such conven-The friends of education will be glad to learn tion shall determine the amount of compensathat the new school bill, prepared by the Secretion for the county superintendent, which said tary of State, Mr. Black, has finally passed both 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 county.

Section 40 .- That it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of the triennial Convention of Directors to certify to the Superintendent or Common Schools, the name and post office address of the person elected County Superintent dent, 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, it no valid objection be made, the Superintendent of Common Schools board of directors, which shall exercise in their shall commission the person elected for the term of three years. But if objection be made within school directors as regards the erection or repair. thirty days to the issuing of such commission. ing of school houses, and the purchasing, renting, the Superintendent of Common Schools may re, or selling of school houses and lots, and shall also | quire such evidence, under oath or affirmation. levy, assess, collect & disburse in their respective; in regard to the election or qualifications, of the wards, all taxes rendered necessary to the prop- person elected county superintendent as he shall deem necessary, and shall then issue his compowers and duties pertaining to school directors | mission to the person properly qualified who shall

Section 41 .- That it shall be the duty of the Coun y Superintendent to examine all the candiof the several wards who are hereby authorized dates for the profession of Teacher in the presand required to perform all the duties belonging ence of the board of directors or controllers, to boards of directors in single districts, with the should they desire to be present to whom, they exception contained in this section: Provided, shall first apply, in his county, and to give each That whenever all the boards of directors in any person found qualified, a certificate setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching : and such examination and certificate for all the school property belonging to their re- | shall be renewed as often as any such teacher spective wards, and shall certify the same to the shall be employed in teaching any branch of Superintendent of Common Schools, then and in learning other than those enumerated in his or her ceruficate, and no teacher shall be employed in any school to teach other branches than those manner as districts not divided in wards, but the 'set forth in such certificate of said teacher. Pronumber of directors thereafter elected in such vided. That the county superintendent may anhul any such certificate given by him or his predecessor in office when he shall think proper, made up of all the Directors of the town, who | 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 repsective counties, and shall also themselves make an extended report of the condition of the Schools under their charge, sug. gesting 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 Com. mon Schools, by publication at least three suc. mail to each board of directors of each school district in such county, of the time and place for holding the triennal convention of directors, who shall then and there assemble and select a presiding efficer 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 afore. said 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 per. son-if the place becomes a mere political officer he will be worse than unless.

The act, however, prescribes qualifications which will choke off a good many who are all ways out for any office which has any pay, but who have no disposition to work for nothing, as school directors do. He should be a person who is able to give the greater part of, or all his time to the office, and he should be one strongly im. bued with a love for the cause of education, and who has shown it by its acts. Then of course he should be well acquainted with our peopleable to speak. German, and one who will go to work earnestly, and faithfully to do good.

As to the union which the new law effects among our city boards, we anticipate the best results from it: It will require some little time to get under way, but their is no time to be lost. Our school boards are composed, in an unusual degree, of intelligent men, who are disposed to promote the best interests of the schools, and what is very important, the best feeling prevails among them. We are confident that this will be increased by the new law, and that they will co-operate harmoniously together for the general good -Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Virginia.-The Richmond Whig argues the ecessity of adopting a more efficient system of ducation in that State. It says:

"Every decade exhibits a rapid and fearful in" crease of this mass of ignorance. In 1840 the number of the unlettered in Virginia amounted to 60,000. At this rate it will not require many centuries to extinguish all knowledge of letters. in the State.

A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERPRISE. We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series) started in New York by Mr. Perham. who has been long and favorable knownthroughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that commend it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community. We have only to say that the former enterprise of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.-Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, they will undoubtedly be taken up May 2-41 n a short time.