the Bottom.—An annular eclipse of the sun, as we have before observed, will occur on the 26th of the present month. The Boston *Journal* thus speaks of the matter:

"It will commence at thirty-three minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 6 o'clock. So our readers will have to rise betimes to see it. In this eclipse the apparent diameter of the moon compared with that of the sun will be about 18 to 19, and consequently some minute portion of the sun will be covered. The path of the eclipse will cross the western part of the Atlantic ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, North-west and Washington Territories, and thence through the southern edge of British America to the Pacific ocean. The central line of the eclipse will cross New England near Portsmouth, and its path will extend sixty-two miles on either side. Bisaire will fall within its path. To those on the central line the sun will appear, during the middle of the eclipse, like a bright circle of light, the moon covering every part except a very narrow rim on the inside. In Boston the appearance will be much the same, only the ring of light will be wider on one side than on the other. The central path of the eclipse will be from Rimerp, opposite Portsmouth, in a northwesterly direction, through the towns of Dover, Barrington, Pittsfield, Canterbury, Franklin, Hill, Grafton and Belgrade. The eclipse will, however, be visible to a greater or less extent in all parts of North America excepting Guatemala and the southwest part of Mexico.—It will also be visible in Ireland, Greenland, Northern Russia, parts of Sweden and Norway, the eastern part of Asia, the West Indies, and the northern countries of South America.

A London Millionaire.—Monsieur Francis Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed several weeks in London during the Great Exhibition, has recently published in Paris his "impressions" under the title of "The English at Home." On one occasion he was riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give.

"I addressed to him a few words concerning a carriage which just drove by.—It was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent bay horses.—On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black coated coachman; and there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snowy gloves was spotless. In the vehicle on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man in velvet suit, his arms akimbo, his sleeves turned up to the shoulders; an apron with the corners turned up serving him as a girdle—on the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his dress.

Mr. Wey asked his neighbor 'who and what was the strange looking occupant of the dashing carriage?'

"'The richest brewer in London,' was the reply. 'He is returning in his own carriage from his slaughter house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business. His father left him a fortune of over two millions, and he out of modesty, follows his father's profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman's hands are unstained by the blood of his fellow creatures.'

A Good one.—A farmer from the vicinity, says the *Detroit Advertiser*, drove a few days ago to market a few days ago expecting that the animal, when killed, would yield some twelve or fifteen hundred pounds of beef.

He sold the ox; the buyer drove him off, and at night came back, representing that the ox had been slaughtered, and offered to settle for it, but showing an account of his weight, which fell short of the expectations of the farmer, who insisted on seeing the beef; after examining and weighing which, with the tallow, he was forced to go home, though not more than half satisfied, with the money in his pocket.

Observing the night, after his return, the dead ox came home to his yard, alive and well, having broken out of the butcher's enclosure; and the next day the farmer drove the same ox back to town, and offered to sell him to the same butcher, who, having drawn the animal, eyed the owner rather suspiciously, and concluded that he had been 'sold.' But he bought the ox at a bargaining price, and paid for him—*this* time.

Important Movement.—A Nebraska Emigration Convention met at Worcester yesterday, and held two sessions in the City Hall. The object of the meeting, as defined in the resolutions, appears to be to direct a systematic emigration to the territories upon a gigantic scale. We copy one of the series:

Resolved, That whatever may be the final action of Congress upon the Nebraska bill, so called, now under consideration, we ought not to leave the territories as they are. We regard it as acting in the territories, by our emigrants in the territories, by our moral influence in the territories, by our votes in the territories, to continue there the contest of Freedom, until its sure and final triumph is secured therein.

The leaders of the enterprise are bold resolute spirits, with the best Puritan elements of character.—*Boston Transcript*, 4th.

Struck by Lightning.—Master James Smith, aged about 12 years, son of John Smith of Mt. Ararat, Esq., near Woodsborough, in this county, was struck by lightning during the storm of the 20th ult., and remained insensible for several days. We are happy to learn that he has recovered from the shock. This is perhaps one of the most remarkable escapes from instant death by lightning on record. While leaning against a tree, it was struck by lightning, and the fluid in its descent, when on a level with the youth's head, left the trunk of the tree, tore the glazed cap from the head, and separating, portion of it passed down his sides, in its course, rending in twain his outside garments, scorching his shirt, burning his person, and tearing the iron spring or a penknife in one of his pockets, and beating a sixpence, which he had in another pocket, to a depth of an inch or two in the earth, and finally found its way out at the toes and heels of both boots.—*Frederick (Md.) Herald.*

There are in Paris eighty thousand Frenchmen. The grand master in Prince Napoleon.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 12, 1854.

Whig State Ticket.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

To School Directors.

☞We have received from Mr. Ellis Lewis some extra copies of the new School Law, which we shall be pleased to furnish to Directors of Common Schools in the several townships, who may call upon us.

☞The Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of one per cent.

☞The Bank of Gettysburg has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

☞The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, by an average majority of about 100 over the "Reply" ticket:

President—A. W. Eichelberger.

Managers—F. E. Metzger, John Gallagher, Jacob Bowman, John Eichelberger, Gen. David M. Myers, Charles Will.

The New School Law.

☞The reader will find in another column a synopsis of the more important features of the revised School Law, prepared for us by D. Willis, Esq. The law makes a number of important changes. One of these is the election of County Superintendents by the directors of each county. The law makes it the duty of the school directors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, to meet in convention at the seat of justice of the proper county, on the *first Monday of June next*, and and on the first Monday of May in 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, to act as County Superintendent for the ensuing three years.

Another License Law.

☞The Legislature, just previous to its adjournment, passed a License Bill, additional to the one noticed by us last week, which is intended to break up the low groggeries with which the Commonwealth is afflicted and disgraced. It prohibits, after its passage, any person from selling beer, ale, porter, or other malt liquors without license from the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be procured in the same manner as license for taverns are now obtained. It also prohibits any person from obtaining a license for the sale of spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be retailer of foreign wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors, and entitled to be classed equal to the fourteenth class, and to have been thus regularly classed by the Mercantile Appraiser.

All persons violating this act are subject to the same penalties as are prescribed against the keepers of unlicensed tippling houses, but the act is not to apply to brewers of malt liquors, or manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes. The act goes into effect immediately upon being signed by the Governor.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we received a copy of the Bill, which we append:

AN ACT for the better Regulation of the Vending of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, no person or persons shall sell or expose to sale, any beer, ale, porter, or other malt liquors, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained from the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, in the same way and subject to the same rules and regulations, as regards the licensing and keeping of said beer houses and the payment of the license fees to the Commonwealth, as are now applied by law to the keepers of licence inns and taverns.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county to any person or persons, to sell spirituous liquors, by the quart or otherwise, within the said county, unless the person or persons applying for such license shall be retailers of foreign or domestic goods, wares, and merchandise other than spirituous liquors entitled to be classed equal with the fourteenth class and have been thus regularly classed by the appraiser of mercantile taxes.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquor without a license for that purpose first had and obtained according to the provisions herein before provided, and any person or persons violating any provisions of this act shall be subject to the same penalties that are now by law provided against the keepers of unlicensed tippling houses *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed to apply to brewers of malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes, and provided, that the applicants for license under this act shall not be required to give notice thereof by advertising in the newspapers of the proper county; and said court shall have power to grant such license at any term at which petition may be presented—and provided that nothing in this act contained shall change the classification of spirituous and malt liquors in the city and county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amount of the license fees thereof.

☞A mob at Peru, Illinois, lately destroyed $1500 worth of liquor, owned by a Mr. Barou, by boring holes in the casks.

At Lasalle, Illinois, $600 worth was similarly destroyed.

☞On Saturday last, Abraham Foery was elected Chief Burgess of York, by a large majority.

☞The editor of the *Milton Democrat*, aware of Mr. Pollock's well deserved popularity at home, is very fearful that he will receive a too liberal support from the Democrats of Northumberland county.—He therefore calls upon the *faithful* to stand firm, and not permit their feelings of personal regard for Mr. Pollock to lead them from the Democratic fold.—Although the *Democrat* editor boasts of the "high character" of our candidate for purity, honesty and integrity, he does not wish the Democracy to vote for him. We subjoin the editor's remarks, and our readers can judge for themselves of the character of the Whig nominee for Governor, as it appears in a Democratic paper in his own county. If Mr. Pollock is not elected by the people, there is no use in nominating good and honest men for office:

"The Copperhead Electioneers.—We have, thus far, refrained from saying anything more than to express our decided approval of the nomination made by the late democratic convention. This we have ever, has arrived when it becomes necessary to call the attention of the party in this particular locality, to the importance of concentrated action. This being the home of the highly respectable candidate of the Whig party, it becomes the more important that we should call the attention of the democracy to the necessity of maintaining the *principles* of the party. Candor compels us to say, that Judge Pollock has great and well earned popularity, and that his private character is without reproach; but, all this forms no reason why he should be elected by the aid of democratic voters, whose principles are at variance with his.

It may be recollected that Judge Pollock is not now the local candidate of his neighbors, for a seat in the Legislature or in the Congress of the United States, where he would be but their representative in local matters, *but his party expires, through his approval popularity, in the control of the affairs of Democratic Pennsylvania!* This is the main object of the Whig party, and it is the duty of every Democrat, who has boast of the high character of our neighbor who has been elevated to the Executive Chair, to see that, in the same time, we will be compelled to deplore the destruction of our party, and the sacrifice of our principles.

In the above we have endeavored to place the coming election fairly before the democracy of this democratic county, without any desire to do injustice to Judge Pollock, a gentleman for whom we have a kind feeling, but duty to our party, and a sincere wish to see its principles continue to triumph throughout the State, leaves us no other choice."

Wilmot vs. Nebraska.

☞We learn from the Bedford Argus, that a meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, opposed to the Nebraska Bill, was held at Towanda, on Tuesday week, at which Col. Gordon F. Mason, former State Senator, presided, and which was addressed by Hon. David Wilmot, who is said not to have neglected in his speech to rap the knuckles of the dodging gentlemen who opposed his nomination ticket for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When Judge Wilmot had concluded his speech, he offered a paper—in substance an address, or declaration of principles, to the democracy of the State—which was passed by the meeting unanimously. In his speech and paper both, the Judge boldly declared the Nebraska question to be an issue, and one that would overthrow the democracy in every free State of the Union, that attempted to back its passage as a party question. The address called upon our State Representatives to pass immediately the anti-Nebraska Resolutions which have for some time been pending before that body; and in case of its refusal to pass them, then the Democracy of the State are called upon to meet in convention, to take such action thereon as the exigency of the case may require.

The "Know Nothings."

The new and mysterious organization, known as the "Know Nothings," seems to be extending very rapidly. Almost every exchange notices their influence in some local election. At Cumberland, Md., last week, on closing the polls, certain candidates selected from the two regular tickets were found to be elected by large majorities over other candidates on the same tickets. A "Know Nothing" society had been at work without any person being aware of it.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, there was recently a hotly contested election, of a State Representative to supply a vacancy. Philo F. Barnum, and a Rev. Mr. Sinai were the candidates. When the polls were counted, great was the astonishment at discovering that Thomas H. Oakly, whose name had never been mentioned for the office publicly, had been elected by a majority of 556! Where the tickets came from and who voted them remains a complete mystery.

The Democratic Party.—There is no disguising the fact that the Democratic party, powerful and triumphant as it was only a few months ago, is now sorely and indifferent, and disgusted. There is no disguising the fact that the elements of opposition have been gathering every day.

A universal distrust has grown up among the people, even among the truest and sternest democrats, who believed they have been duped, defrauded, and cheated, and that the high place of the government administration are surrounded by mean, low and contemptible men, that keep off from higher sources every expression of honest, manly and disinterested zeal, and do but "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

☞The above precious confession is from the *Washington Sentinel*, a staunch democratic paper, and therefore good authority; especially when, as in the present instance, its testimony is wrung from it as from an unwilling witness and it is compelled to speak whether it will or not.

Mr. Pollock at Home.

☞The editor of the *Milton Democrat*, aware of Mr. Pollock's well deserved popularity at home, is very fearful that he will receive a too liberal support from the Democrats of Northumberland county.—He therefore calls upon the *faithful* to stand firm, and not permit their feelings of personal regard for Mr. Pollock to lead them from the Democratic fold.—Although the *Democrat* editor boasts of the "high character" of our candidate for purity, honesty and integrity, he does not wish the Democracy to vote for him. We subjoin the editor's remarks, and our readers can judge for themselves of the character of the Whig nominee for Governor, as it appears in a Democratic paper in his own county. If Mr. Pollock is not elected by the people, there is no use in nominating good and honest men for office:

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Congress—the Nebraska Bill again offered.

☞In the Senate, on Monday, Gen. Cass announced his intention of speaking on Monday next, on the subject of religious toleration to American citizens abroad.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, carried out his previously announced intention of moving to lay aside all bills on the calendar, to enable the house to recal and act on the Nebraska-Kansas bill if the Senate. The motion was entirely successful, some fifteen bills having been laid aside by a decided vote, and the Nebraska bill taken up, when Mr. Richardson moved a substitute for it, being the same bill, with the exception of the Clayton amendment, (which restricted the right of voting in the territory to the citizens of the United States.)

The administration has been laboring industriously to get its followers into the traces on this question, and it is said with considerable success. Some eight or ten of a majority are chimed for the bill by the letter-writers; but when the final vote comes a portion of those relied upon, will probably be found wanting.

The vote on going into Commitee on the Nebraska bill was—yeas 109, nays 38. It is said that some of the members who voted to take up the bill, will vote against it when it comes up for passage, and it may yet be defeated. The vote, however, is sufficiently ominous to put the friends of Freedom on their guard. Executive influence and party dragooning can effect much, and this near inference of all the projects of Slavery Propagandism may be carried through Congress, despite the array of adverse popular feeling which its agitation has developed. We have looked upon the bill as so utterly foreboding of evil to our institutions, and so meanly wicked in its leading provisions, as to render its final passage next impossible. We must confess to serious misgivings, after Monday's doings in the House. If this Nebraska Bill passes the Congress of the United States, and the people of this Republic submit to it, we shall cease to be surprised at any legislation which partisan audacity or selfish demagogism may perpetrate.

The *New York Tribune*, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Congress, suggests a Mass Meeting of the observers of plighted faith and the defenders of Freedom, to be held at Washington, for the purpose of affording aid and comfort to the bedeagured forces of liberty, and to act as emergencies may require. If it be the intention of the North to submit to the perfect and entire conversion of the Government into a stupendous engine for the support and indefinite extension of African Slavery, such a meeting could put that determination in the form of a resolve to that effect. If, on the contrary, the northern people are determined to be the genuine, as they are hitherto, the generous, they could give a suitable expression to that opinion. The crisis is threatening and extraordinary, and should be met without further delay.

Legislative.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. We believe nearly all the important bills were disposed of, including the General Appropriation bill, which had been referred to a conference committee. Gov. Bigler has signed most of the bills, others being still in his hands.

On Tuesday, Mr. M'Cauley, Speaker of the Senate, tendered his resignation, in a brief address, in order to afford the opportunity for a new election, and left the chair.

A motion was made to go into a new election, and was agreed to, when, on the first ballot, Byron D. Hamlin, (Dem.) of M'Kean, was elected, having received 18 votes, and John Hendricks (Whig) of Schuylkill, 15 votes.

The Banks of the Senate were then unanimously voted to Mr. M'Caslin, the late speaker.

The House also voted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Chase, Speaker, before adjourning.

The bill "to protect certain domestic rights," &c., as published in this paper two weeks since, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. This bill, it will be remembered, relates to the sale of liquors to minors, intemperate or intoxicated persons, and others.

The Bill in regard to venders of beer, ale, &c., is still in the hands of the Governor.

☞The Benton and Atchison feud still rages in the Democratic ranks in Missouri with unabated vigor. Mr. Atchison's term of service in the Senate is about to expire, and the Legislature to be chosen at the approaching election, will have to select his successor. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Atchison has written to his friends in Platte county, advising them not to regard his interests in any arrangements they may be able to make with the Whigs, as he himself stands no chance of an election. He tells them, therefore, to sacrifice him freely, if in so doing they can defeat the election of Benton. Acting upon this advice the Atchison party in that county have nominated a coalition ticket, on which are two anti-Benton Democrats and and two Whig candidates for the Legislature. Should this feeling prevail generally throughout the State, we may have another Whig Senator elected from Missouri.

☞The anniversaries of the religious and benevolent institutions in New York commence this week. Their operations during the past year have been larger than ever before. Their receipts, compared with those of the previous year, have been as follows:

	Year 1853-4.	Year 1852-3.
Tract Society,	$414,150	$414,150
Bible Society,	316,542	390,000
Board of Foreign Missions,	188,662	188,862
Home Missionary Society,	171,724	191,206
Foreign Christian Union,	69,063	75,000
Home & Foreign Bible Soc.,	44,811	44,000
N. Y. Colonization Society,	18,062	27,140
Seamen's Friend Society,	24,364	26,500
Female Guardian Society for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews,	12,369	14,000
	$1,372,666	$1,399,857
		1,372,666
Increase,		$126,910

☞To the above, says the Journal of Commerce, were added to the receipts of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Central American Educational Society, and one or two institutions of less importance, from which we have not heard—and if allowance were also made for the deficient four months of the American Board of Missions, the aggregate receipts during the past year would exceed a *million and a half of dollars.*

☞The Ward excitement in Kentucky still continues, and the papers are filled with the proceedings of indignation meetings. At Cynthia the court and jury have been burned in effigy, and in Fayette county a petition is in circulation requesting the Hon. J. J. Crittenden to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. At Louisville, liberal contributions are being made, particularly by the ladies, to erect a monument to the memory of Prof. Butler. The Louisville Courier, of Tuesday, says:

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, the volunteer counsel, was in this city yesterday, and took his departure to St. Louis on the Pike.

Matt. F. Ward, the acquitted murderer of Butler, was in the city yesterday morning, and left for Louisville on the same train. He was seen to express misgivings, after Monday's doings in the House. If this Nebraska Bill passes the Congress of the United States, and the people of this Republic submit to it, we shall cease to be surprised at any legislation which partisan audacity or selfish demagogism may perpetrate.

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Changes in the Common School Law.

A Synopsis of the Law recently passed by the Legislature.

The sum of $250,000 (increase of $30,000) is appropriated as a common school fund for the ensuing year. In school districts composed of cities or boroughs divided into wards, each ward shall have its separate board of directors, who shall have charge of the school property in their ward, and collect taxes, &c., in their respective wards; but all other powers pertaining to school directors shall be exercised in such city or borough by a board of controllers composed of the directors of the several wards. The rest of the law relative to the school districts is the same as the old law. The law relative to the election of school directors, time of meeting, officers, &c., is unchanged, except that the secretary of the board shall receive for his services such compensation as the board may direct, and the treasurer shall be allowed to retain for his services not exceeding two per cent. on the money passing through his hands.

The school districts shall have capacity as bodies corporate to sue and be sued by their corporate name; to purchase, hold real and personal property; to sell it when expedient, and in cases where the directors, time of meeting, officers, &c., is unchanged, except that the secretary of the board shall receive for his services such compensation as the board may direct, and the treasurer shall be allowed to retain for his services not exceeding two per cent. on the money passing through his hands.

The School districts shall have capacity as bodies corporate to sue and be sued by their corporate name; to purchase, hold real and personal property; to sell it when expedient, and in cases where the money shall be raised by tax, to do lawful for them, their survivors or successors, to convey it to the proper district, to be held and used for the same term and uses for which it was originally granted.—But if the Board fail to GEO. C. CONRAD and the trustees find it impossible to release themselves of the trust, they may apply, by petition, to the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and shall be authority to make sale, and shall make return of the proceeds of said sale to such Court that is may, by the order of the Court, be added to the funds of the proper school district and the trustees discharged from further duty. All deed and other contracts in writing shall be signed and sealed by the president of the Board and countersigned by the secretary. All suits for or against shall be in the corporate name, and all legal processes shall be served on the president or in his absence, any director. The judgment is obtained against a school district, the Court having jurisdiction of it shall have power to cause a sufficient sum to be assessed value of the real estate of the district.

The general powers and duties of directors is the same as heretofore, except that they shall make their annual report to the county superintendent instead of the Superintendent of Common Schools. The directors are required to establish separate schools for the education of colored children wherever they can be located so as to accommodate 20 or more pupils, and if this cannot be done, the directors are to admit them into any other schools of the district. The directors shall make provision of a series of school books to be used in the district, and no one officially connected with the common school system of the State, shall be interested in the sale of books, maps, &c. Every teacher shall, at the end of every month, make out and file with the Secretary of the Board, the number of pupils attending school during the month, their ages, and number of days each attended, books and branches taught; and until such report shall have been made it shall not be lawful for the board of directors to pay such teacher, for his or her services. The schools shall be kept open 4 months annually, subject to the fine for the neglect of Juno preceding, which fact shall be certified to under oath or affirmation by the president of the board, to the county superintendent who shall forward it to the superintendent of State together with the reports of the schools of their district, and this shall be the authority for the superintendent to issue his warrant for the State appropriation for that district.

The assessment of taxes to be made as heretofore except that the directors may propose a scheme for the consideration of the taxpayers, who shall not exceed five per cent. on the money collected, and if a collector cannot be procured it shall be the duty of the constable to collect the taxes.

The school-directors of each district 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 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, for the office of county superintendent, to serve the three succeeding school years, when competition shall be determined by a majority of the same convention. The secretary of the secretary of the triennial convention shall certify to the superintendent the name, address, and number of votes of the person elected county superintendent and his compensation, and if no valid objections be made to the said convention to the person duly elected. His duty shall be to visit as often as practicable the several schools of his county and to note the course and method of instruction, and the branches taught, and to give such direction in the art of teaching as to him and the board of directors may be deemed expedient, so that as far as practicable there may be uniformity in the course of instruction in the schools. He shall see that in every district there *shall* be taught, orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, as well as such other branches as the directors may require. And should the directors fail to provide competent teachers, he shall notify them in writing of their neglect, and, in case provision is not made forthwith for teaching the branches aforesaid, to report such fact to the State Superintendent who shall withhold the State appropriation until such teachers have been employed, and if not in one month, such district shall forfeit absolutely its whole quota of State appropriation for that year. He shall examine all the candidates for the profession of teaching in the process of his annual visitation, and should they desire to do so, he and any each person found qualified a certificate signed by the county superintendent, which shall be capable of teaching, and each certificate shall be renewed as often as such teacher should be employed in teaching any other branch than those enumerated in it.—The county superintendent may annul any certificate on ten days' notice to the person holding it. He shall, annually, before the first Monday in May, forward to the superintendent of the several of the several districts, and shall also make an extended report of the condition of the schools under his charge, suggesting such improvement in the school system as he may deem useful and of public interest. Until after the election of a county superintendent, the superintendent of common schools shall publish for three successive weeks in two newspapers of each county notice of the time and place of holding the triennial convention of directors who shall then and there assemble, select a presiding officer from one of their number, and proceed to the election of a county superintendent; but the notice thereafter of the triennial convention shall be given by the county superintendent, and vacancies in his office shall be filled by appointment by the superintendent of common schools until the next triennial convention. Power is given to the superintendent to employ architects to prepare plans and drawings for school buildings adapted to furnish good light and healthful ventilation, and if such plans be approved he is to have them engraved and printed with full specifications, and furnish a copy to each district.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be Superintendent and execute the same powers and perform the same duties as in the old law.

The County Commissioners are to assess triennially, (commencing this year) the exact number of taxable inhabitants and certify and send to the proper superintendent on or before the 1st Monday in May, which is to be the basis for making the distribution of the State appropriation.

This law is to be printed immediately in full, and six copies furnished to the secretary of each board of directors and one to the County Commissioners.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—We had the pleasure of witnessing the general examination in McConaughy's Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of last week, and we can assure you were highly pleased. The Exhibition was exceedingly interesting and appeared to be satisfactory to the numerous audiences. All seem to be much credit for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves in the performance of their parts, and a great share of praise is due their worry instructor. He has evidently spared no pains to make his pupils, not merely rapidly learn, but to make them the "Singing Birds." On Tuesday evening we paid particular attention to the boys that were in the first and second classes, and we can say with truth, that harmony prevailed throughout each piece and notwithstanding a number of them had never sung before and not long in a single instance. Parents and those who have children under their care could not possibly find themselves of a more suspicious opportunity of having them instructed in vocal music than by placing them under the charge of Prof. A. J. Potterfield, who for his former attention and success as a teacher, is justly deserving of the patronage of the public.

NEGLI.

Gettysburg, May 8 1854.

THE IRON INTEREST.—The property-holders in the iron trade of Pennsylvania is likely to produce an animated discussion and much excitement. The object is to have the railroads and navigation the iron interest. Pennsylvania has a deep stake in this matter, and her Representatives in Congress should be on hand in behalf. There, indeed, three propositions have been before Congress, one by General Rusk, one by Judge Douglas, and one by Mr. Badger, all members of the United States Senate.

Lunacy.—President Roberts, in his annual message to the Legislature of Virginia, gives an encouraging account of the present condition and future prospects of the republic. During the last year the revenue of the republic was more considerable than in any previous year. The total receipts into the treasury were $23,023,093, while the public expenditures for the same period amounted to $22,072, leaving a cash surplus of $3,021. The pecuniary liabilities of the government amount to $12,224,000, while the assets are declared, leaves a balance against the State of $6,062. It is believed that during the present year, the receipts will be sufficient, not only for the discharge of ordinary expenses, but also, for the liquidation of the pecuniary liabilities and the completion of various important public improvements.

Fire at Chambersburg.—On Friday a fire occurred at Chambersburg, Pa., which consumed the stables in the rear of Judge Chambers' residence. During the fire sparks were wafted across Main street, and for a time the dwelling was fully and followed the courses of an alley, burning all the stables except two for the accommodation of the Franklin House. Messrs. Dierly & Geiss' and Mead's stables took fire and were burned to the ground. At the Court House, it was with difficulty the building was saved, being several times on fire. The Court House is on the north side of Market street took fire, but were saved, with slight damage.

Sensible Law.—The following has been passed by the Massachusetts legislature, with a view to the preservation of public health:

"If any person shall kill, for the purpose of selling, any calf less than four weeks old, or shall knowingly sell the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $200.

Nebraska.—Few persons have any idea of the extent of this territory. Its boundary is three thousand miles in length; it is nearly one hundred thousand square miles, and it will form twelve States, each as large as Ohio.

A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—We publish in another column an advertisement of Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series,) started in New York by Mr. Perham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features of novelty and interest to the every man, woman and child in the community, and we feel safe in saying that the enterprise of this indefatigable manager have been characteristic of a great deal more than the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken in a short time.

Nature's Own Remedy.

It was the opinion of the late Dr. Rush, that there existed in nature an antidote to every malady to which man is liable. The Rock Rose has been found to be one of the best medicinal plants extant, and the more it becomes known its merits it is appreciated. It has been tested in the practice of numerous physicians in various parts of the country, and their testimonials to its wonderful success in SCROFULA, and all blood diseases are the strongest character.

☞For sale in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER, and by Druggists generally. March 31.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY.]

FLOUR.—The Flour market was quiet to-day. Holders firm, and buyers not much disposed to purchase. Sales early in the day of 200 bbls Howard street brands at $9 50 per bbl; on late change about 700 bbls at the same price. A sale of 100 bbls at $8 37½, but it is considered below the market. City Mills nominal at $8 50 per bbl. The supply and receipts of flour are light. We quote Rye Flour at $5 50, country Corn Meal $2 25 a $2 50, and city do. $4 per bbl.

FISH.—Market firm. we quote Potomac Shad at $11; and Herring at $3 75 per bbl. Mackerel unchanged.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain have been somewhat increased. About 7000 bushels of Wheat offered, and sales of good to prime red at 2 04 a $2 08; good to fair white at 2 05 a $2 08, and family do. at 2 12a $2 15 per bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 15 cents less. Corn—About 16,000 bushels offered, and sales of white and yellow at 74 a 75 cents, mixed 70 a 73 cents per bushel. Rye—Small sales Pennsylvania at $1 07 per bushel. Oats—About 1500 bushels offered, and sales of Maryland and Pennsylvania Oats at 54 a 56 cents per bushel. Barley in active request; sales of 110 bushels at 90 a 95 cents. Cloverseed at 6 62 a $6 68, very choice, free of tripple, in small lots at 6 87 a $6. Timothy 3 a $3 25, as to quality $1 37 per bushel.

GROCERIES—Market quiet. We note sales of Rio Coffee at 11½ a 12 cents per lb. Sugars ranged from $5 50 to $6 00 on the hoof, equal to $11 a $11 50, averaging $5 57½ gross.

MOLASSES—Live Hogs were sold today at the scales at $6.

YORK MARKET.

FLOUR, per bbl., from store,	$8 12
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 90 to 1 95
RYE,	70
CORN,	70
OATS,	45
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	3 00
CLOVER SEED,	6 87
FLAX-SEED,	1 37
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	7 50

HANOVER MARKET.

FLOUR, per barrel, (from Wagons)	$8 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 90 to 1 90
RYE,	65
CORN	68
OATS,	45
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 00 to 2 10
CLOVER-SEED	6 50
FLAX-SEED,	1 12

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. William M. Pearce, of Baltimore, JOHN M. STEVENSON, Esq., of Baltimore, and Miss MARGARETTA J. daughter of Col. John M. Paxton, of this place.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. Thomas O'Neal, Mr. EMANUEL NOLL, of Oxford township, and MAGDALENA ROSE, of Mt. Joy, Adams county, of Westminster, Md.

At the Lutheran Chapel, on Tuesday 25th ult., by Father Dougherty, Mr. ELIAS A. ECKENROUL, and Miss ELIZABETH McSHERRY, both of Mount Moscow, Adams county.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. L. H. Hoffheins, Mr. WILLIAM MUSE, of New Oxford, and Miss MARY ANN DICKSON, of Abbottstown.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., Mr. SOLOMON STONER, of Hammesburg, aged 24 years 8 months and 12 days.

In Mummasburg, on the 1st inst., SARAH HOOVER, in the 63d year of her age.

☞WOOD WANTED!☜

WE want a few cords of good Wood at this office. Will those friends who intend to pay their subscriptions in Wood oblige us by sending it in immediately.

County Temperance Convention.

THE friends of Temperance and a prohibitory Liquor Law, are invited to attend a meeting at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the *23d day of May*, 1854, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 7th of June next.

S. S. SCHMUCKER,
W. W. PAXTON,
E. W. STABLE,
J. L. HILL,
REUBEN ZIEGLER