WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 27, 1861

Honorably Exiled.

The LINCOLN Administration have finally got rid of a troublesome customer. CARL SCHURZ is banished to PORTUGAL where he can do no harm to the Government. At that Court there is next to nothing to do, and Mr. SEWARD has got the right man in the right place. We notice that some of Republican press are complaing that the Republican party have lost the services of SCHURZ for the next four years, but in the loss they have the gratification to know there is a compensation, for they will save thereby a good many four hundred dollars for the labors of this disinterested advocate of "freedom."

Self-sacrificing Patriots.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal* pitched into CARL SCHURZ very severely a few days ago, charging that he was paid at the rate of $400 per week for his services during the last canvass, and indignantly repelling the idea that "glorious old CASH. CLAY, who has fought the common foe without pay for forty years" should be pushed aside for a mercenary like SCHURZ. Another correspondent of the *Journal* justifies SCHURZ on the ground that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and goes on to state that he *"knows* that Mr. CLAY received from fifty to one hundred dollars each for the speeches delivered him by in this region of our State." So "glorious old CASH. CLAY," it appears, has *not* fought the common foe without pay for for forty years, but has also been well paid for his *disinterested* services on behalf of freedom!

Where the Difference!

The Republicans denounced General TWIGGS as a traitor, an ARNOLD, for having surrendered his command to a superior force of Texans, thus saving them from wholesale butchery. What does old ABE do under circumstances similar, but in comparison favorable to General TWIGGS? As Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy, with its whole force at his disposal, he surrenders Fort Sumter to the "rebels" of the South ern Confederacy? If General TWIGGS is a traitor for having yielded, surrendered, when resistance would have resulted in the total destruction of the force under his command, is old ABE any less a recreant, or traitor, for the surrender of Fort Sumter and the control of the Government property in Charleston harbor? Is there any excuse that will justify President LINCOLN in his official conduct that will not apply with equal force to General TWIGGS? We say "what is sauce for the goose (LINCOLN) is sauce for the gander" (TWIGGS.)

Republican Legislation.

Some of the Republican papers have raised quite a howl over the contemplated legislation of some of the Southern States in reference to the collection of debts. If they will look nearer home, they will find enough of that kind of legislation to denounce. For instance that staunch Republican sheet, the Chicago *Tribune*, thus denounces the legislation of the Republican Legislature of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed the bill politely denominated "an act concerning the proceedings in courts in certain cases," to impair the obligation of contracts made and entered into by farm mortgagors. That the bill violates the Constitution of the State in the particulars is abundantly shown by the minority report of the select committee of the Assembly to which it was referred. That it violates the commonest principles of public faith and public policy, is apparent to every man not totally devoid of private faith and utterly ignorant of the laws governing capital and affecting the prosperity of the States.

Under the teachings of the new school of SCHURZ and his fellows, it is not surprising that constitutions are held in contempt. They believe in the "higher law." What though the Constitution of Wisconsin declares that "no *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed by the Legislature," they care nothing for constitutions. The rel rule of anarchy is their dominant idea, and the will of the present majority, regardless of constitutions and the rights of the minority, their law. They are determined, wherever they have the power, to force upon the minority their agragrian dogmas and anarchical rules.

Republican Economy.

The Republicans are a very economical party—*before* the election. They are great on reform and retrenchment *then*. Let us see how well they stick to the "text" *after* election.

The last Congress appropriated $25,000 to refurnish the White-house for old ABE, and we notice that there is quite an animated contest going on for the job. Old ABE will have a grand time of it! The magnificent lace curtains, elegant sofas, lounges, chairs, etageres and costly carpets, bought only four years ago, and which are almost as good as new, save in the east room, where the carpet is slightly worn, are not fine enough for a Republican President. All this costly furniture must be thrown aside, and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of new furniture purchased for the *economical* "hero" of the "prairie land"!

And even in this State, where the Republicans of the last Legislature became so wonderfully economical that they refused to publish the agricultural reports of the State Board, or to recognize a purchase for $900 of the fence and house on the State military ground, made conditionally by the State Librarian, which had been heretofore occupied by the Board for its fairs, or to make them an appropriation of $5,000 to relieve them from indebtedness incurred for the purchase and improvement of the fair grounds, they could, however, while refusing appropriations in which the whole State was interested, appropriate $1,500 to purchase new furniture for his Excellency, Governor MORTON! They did more; they raised the appropriation of the contingent fund from $2,000, the amount heretofore allowed, to $6,000, so that his Excellency might have plenty of money to draw on to refurnish his house, if the $1,500 was not enough to furnish it in a style suitable to his *recherche* taste!

In 1859 the amount of the contingent fund expended was $1,679 87; in 1860, $2,153 67. This was under a Democratic Administration. Under Republican *economy* for 1861, $6,000 is appropriated. In 1859 and 1860 $2,068 67 worth of furniture was bought for the Governor's house, but still it is not elegant enough for our Republican Governor, and we have another appropriation of $1,500 for new furniture more suited to the refined and polished ideas of his Excellency, Governor MORTON!

Such is Republican economy *after* the election! Who was deceived!

Negotiating with the "Rebels."

It is reported that old ABE has commenced negotiations with the "rebels" of the Southern Confederacy and an armistice has been agreed upon between the high contracting parties for ten days. What a letting down is this! But a few weeks ago the Republican party, big and little, were denouncing Mr. BUCHANAN for not arresting the Commissioners from South Carolina for high treason, and it promised that under a Republican Administration matters would be different. Well they are. Mr. BUCHANAN refused to receive the Commissioners from the "rebels" and hold any communication with them, but Mr. LINCOLN, the embodiment of the Chicago platform, receives the Ambassadors of Mr. DAVIS with the most distinguished consideration! Can there be a deeper humiliation than this? A change has taken place with Mr. LINCOLN. The "noise and confusion" is too great for him. He has evidently arrived at the conclusion that something *is* the matter; that somebody *is* hurt, and that the crisis is *not* an artificial one. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." We shall not be surprised before many days to hear that Mr. LINCOLN has concluded a treaty of amity and peace with the "Confederate States of North America." Thus far the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in all that relates to the present political difficulties of the country rises in magnificent proportions in comparison with that now in power.

☞ But little interest is taken by Delzell & Smith in the present rush for office, as they think their present lucrative Real Estate Agency office enough for them.

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 20th, gives its annual statement of the pork packing in the West for the past season, and also the number packed the year previous. The following is the recapitulation of the entire packing in the different States:

	1859-60.	1860-1.
Ohio	681,905	624,795
Indiana	406,503	368,651
Illinois	503,735	512,261
Kentucky	322,487	251,506
Missouri	199,660	180,972
Tennessee	26,500	400
Iowa	166,623	163,204
Wisconsin	55,857	54,410
Grand totals	2,354,615	2,159,702
	2,155,702	
Deficiency	199,943	

The *Price Current* has the following remarks upon the result, which we give as being of interest not only to the packers and dealers, but to the farmer and all who take an interest in business affairs generally:

Here, then, we have a deficiency in the number packed this season, as compared with last, of 199,943 hogs, which is slightly less than 8½ per cent.

With regard to the weight this season, our returns furnish the following averages for each State, together with the yield of lard per hog, both of which we give comparatively, with the previous season as follows:

	Average weight per hog.		Yield of lard per hog.	
	1859-60.	1860-1.	1859-60.	1860-1.
Ohio, lbs	191 6-19	226	26	30½
Indiana, lbs	192¼	213¾	27	30
Illinois, lbs	191	224½	30	34
Kentucky, lbs	212	31	31	30½
Missouri, lbs	194 2-9	206 6-7	26	30 5-12
Tennessee, lbs	189	226	29	....
Iowa, lbs	191¼	235⅝	29	30 3-5
Wisconsin, lbs	207	229	29	31

We did not obtain the average weight from all the places, but nearly so. We find the aggregate weights of an equal number of hogs, at all the places from whence the weight was furnished, for both seasons, to be as follows:

1860-1	lbs. 479,312,630
1859-60	lbs. 410,654,361
Increase this year	lbs. 60,658,249

This is equal exactly to 14¼ per cent., so that by deducting the decrease in number 8½ per cent., from this, we have a net increase of 5¾ per cent. compared with the previous season. The crop then compares with some previous years, as follows:

5¾ per cent. greater than 1859-60.
5¾ do do do 1858-9.
3¾ do do do 1857-8.

The yield of lard per hog has been, generally, better than last year, but notwithstanding this, owing to the decrease in the number of hogs packed, the increase in the quantity, as compared with last year, is not as large as might be at first supposed. The following figures show the comparison and the result, being the aggregate yield for each season, in pounds:

1860-1	lbs. 68,947,264
1859-60	lbs. 65,406,738
Increase in lbs	3,540,226

The average yield per hog, this year, was 32 lbs., and last year 28¼ lbs.

As we have already stated, the net increase in the supply of hog product this season, as compared with last, is 5¾ per cent., which is equal to 135,392 hogs; but then it must be recollected that a portion of this increase, equal to about 4 lbs. per hog, is in lard.

The great deficiency this year is south of the Ohio river, and this deficiency is far greater and more important than our statistics would indicate, because, in addition to the hogs packed at the regular places, in Kentucky and Tennessee a large number have been usually packed by farmers for their own use, and a considerable amount of this came to market. This season this has not been done in a large portion of Kentucky, all Tennessee, and we may add Arkansas and a portion of Missouri, so that these sections, instead of having a surplus for export as heretofore, will have to buy largely to supply their own use, thus greatly increasing the area to be supplied, and if we add to this the increased foreign demand, the wants to be supplied by the present crop are larger than for several years; indeed looking at the facts in this way the supply is really a very short one.

The crop of pork this season came upon a bare market and the consumption began at once, and so far, the quantity taken by the Southern States has been largely in advance of other seasons. The shipment of pork from Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Eastern cities, has been large, which was induced by the high rates of exchange on New York, in St. Louis, and in Chicago, causing merchants to buy produce with the depreciated Western currency and ship it to the East, in preference to paying 8 to 12 per cent., prem., for exchange.

There has been also a large quantity shipped South from the line of the Illinois Central Railway; and from this city the shipments have been largely in advance of last year, as will be seen by referring to our tables, and the stock now in this market, of all articles, is much less than it was at this date last year.

From New York the exports of bacon and lard to foreign counties, from January 1st to March 10th, this year and last compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Bacon, lbs	24,345,976	8,699,744
Lard, lbs	12,901,400	3,676,000
	37,247,376	12,375,744
	12,375,744	
Increase	24,871,632	

Here, then, we find that nearly twenty-five million pounds of the product of the hog, this season, has been exported from New York since January 1st, more than last season, and if we add the increase in the exports of December, we find an additional increase of three million pounds. There is, however, a decrease in the foreign export of brl. pork from that port, equal to two million pounds, from the 1st of January, which should be deducted, leaving the net increase about twenty six million pounds.

It should be stated, in this connection, that a portion of bacon shipped to Liverpool this season, went by way of Portland, but what amount we can not say. There is no increase in the exports from the Atlantic ports.

The following is a detailed statement of the packing in Indiana:

	1859-60.	1860-1.
Armiesburg	4,012	1,443
Attica	2,900	4,000
Anderson	4,000	4,500
Bedford	15,300	10,955
Connersville	19,017	11,760
Clinton	3,300	2,500
Crawfordsville	11,561	9,000
Cambridge City	6,250	5,946
Covington	3,000	4,800
Carlisle	2,450	1,880
Dublin	2,000	1,715
Delphi	12,900	13,000
Edwardsport	994	1,650
Eugene	12,274	5,667
Economy	4,800	2,136
Evansville	3,245	3,919
Franklin	2,400	2,500
Fort Wayne	300	none
Fort Branch	557	589
Graham	905	1,000
Gosport	12,511	13,620
Greencastle	7,949	8,512
Hagerstown	1,200	2,940
Harrisonville	556	300
High Banks	900	300
Indianapolis	32,276	38,781
Jonesboro'	3,020	none
Logansport	6,110	7,000
Lafayette	22,888	20,691
Lodiville	2,090	957
*Logootie and vicinity	4,775	3,400
Lewisville	2,000	600
Mt. Vernon and vicinity	4,742	6,370
Madison	59,889	50,841
Milton	3,700	3,500
Montezuma	3,145	3,950
Morom	672	1,119
Marion	1,471	2,823
Martinsville	200	600
Metamora	3,778	1,410
Muncie	9,350	9,060
Michigan City	4,300	2,100
Newport	811	600
Newburg	2,125	725
Newcastle	3,030	2,820
New Harmony	2,262	2,572
Owensville	678	none
Princeton and vicinity	6,942	6,294
Point Common	500	none
Perrysville	4,233	2,510
Peters-burgh	2,060	3,000
Paris	900	300
Richmond	13,569	15,500
Rockport and vicinity	2,500	1,400
Rockford	3,354	3,080
South Bend	1,500	1,800
Seymour	1,400	1,600
Terre Haute and vicinity	41,755	41,138
Vincennes	9,185	7,363
Vernon	464	675
Wabash	2,932	3,778
Washington	4,000	4,294
Winston	942	600
Worthington	1,600	300
Totals	406,505	368,031

*Including Mt. Pleasant.

THE SPOILS.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, says:

Indiana and Illinois have thus far got all the fat offices. The President and four Secretaries from four adjoining States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri—the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Superintendent of Public Printing and the whole retinue of clerks are all from Indiana. These constitute the principal bureaus in the Interior Department. It should properly be called Department of Indiana.

☞ The difficulty of pleasing everybody is rather ludicrously illustrated in the case of the Indianapolis Republicans, if the assertion of the *Sentinel* be true. Some vigilent guardians of the public welfare made the discovery that the Methodist, and Campbellites were getting the lion's share of the offices, and forthwith raised a breeze and had the thing stopped. So we suppose the members of those denominations may as well count themselves out for the rest of the fight. Our Indianapolis friends are evidently as wide awake on the subject of their religious as their political rights.—*Cincinnati Gazette*

LAWS.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to provide for a general system of Common Schools, the officers thereof and their respective powers and duties, and matters properly connected therewith, and for the establishment and regulation of township libraries, and to repeal all laws inconsistent therewith.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be annually assessed and collected, as State and county revenues are assessed and collected on the list of taxable property for State purposes, and on taxable polls such sums as may be required by law; *Provided, however*, That the taxes aforesaid shall not be levied and collected from negroes nor mulattoes, nor shall their children be included in any enumeration required by this act, nor entitled to the benefits of said tax.

SEC. 2. The funds hereinfore known and designated as the surplus revenue funds, all funds heretofore appropriated to Common Schools, the Saline Fund, the Bank Tax Fund, the fund which has be n or may be derived from the sale of county seminaries and the property belonging thereto, the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries, all fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of this State, all forfeitures which my accrue, all lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance, all the funds that have been or may be hereafter granted to the State, when no special object is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expenses of selecting and draining the same, the taxes which may from time to time be assessed and collected upon the property for Common School purposes, the fund arising from the 11th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, shall be constitute and remain a perpetual school income, which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in the first section of this act, and the money and income derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which by this act are made school by law, shall be denominated the Common School revenue for tuition; the whole of which is hereby appropriated and shall be applied exclusively to furnishing tuition in the Common Schools to the children, without any deduction for the expense of collection or disbursement.

SEC. 3. The several counties of this state shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of said fund as is or may have been entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon at the rate established by law, and the payment of interest shall be full and complete every year, and shall so appear in the Auditor's report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at any time, when he discovers from the report that there is a deficit in the amount collected for want of prompt collection, direct the attention of the Board of County Commissioners and the County Auditor to that fact, and said Boards of County Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to provide for such deficit in their respective counties.

SEC. 4. In each civil township, and each incorporated town and city in the several counties of the State, is hereby declared a distinct corporation for school purposes, and the trustees for such townships, and the trustees provided for in the next section of this act, shall, for their respective township, town or city, be trustee, and perform the duties of clerk and treasurer for school purposes.

SEC. 5. The lawful voters of the several incorporated towns and cities of the State shall, at their next regular election for officers, by ballot, vote for three trustees to act for the corporation a school trustee who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath and give a bond, similar to the oath and bond required of the township trustee, both of which shall be disposed of in the same manner which is provided for the disposition of the oaths and bonds of township trustee; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit incorporated cities and towns from electing more than one trustee for school purposes, and the said cities and towns shall have power to accordance with their ordinances or special charters, to direct in case more than one trustee is elected, which one shall be treasurer for school purposes, and said treasurer shall be governed by all the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. The County Auditor, in fixing the penalty and approving and accepting the bonds of any such trustees, shall see to their sufficiency to secure the School revenues which may come into their hands, as well as the ordinary township or other revenues; and in case of a vacancy in the office of a trustee, the County Auditor shall appoint a person to fill the same, who shall take an oath and give bond as provided in the last preceding section; and said Auditor shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the names and post office address of each trustee.

SEC. 7 The trustee, as treasurer, shall receive all school revenues belonging to his township, town or city, or which may be apportioned to it by the State for the support of schools, and pay out the same for the purposes for which they are collected or apportioned; he shall keep an accurate account of all his expenditures, and settle with the Board of County Commissioners at least once in each year, and as much oftener as they may require, and on such settlement such trustee shall tender an account current with the proper vouchers, and his charge for services in writing, which account, vouchers and charges shall be verified by affidavit, and upon a failure of the trustee to discharge any of the duties required of him by law relative to the schools and school revenues, the Board of county Commissioners shall cause suit to be instituted against him in the name of the State of Indiana, for every against him, the court rendering the judgment shall assess upon the amount thereof ten per cent. damages to be included in such judgment.

SEC. 8. The trustee shall keep a record of their proceedings relative to the school, including all orders and allowances on account there of, including also accounts of all receipts and expenditures of school revenue, distinguishing between the special school revenue belonging to their township, town or city, and the school revenue for tuition which belongs to the State, and by it apportioned to the township, town or city, and the portion which revenue they shall not permit to be expended for any other purpose than tuition, nor even for that purpose in advance of its apportionment to their respective corporations.

SEC. 9. The trustees shall take charge of the educational affairs of their respective townships, towns and cities, employ teachers subject to the township trustee, other municipal authorities, shall establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of the children therein, and build or otherwise provide suitable houses, furniture and apparatus for the public schools. They may also establish graded schools or such modifications of them as may be practicable; and provide for admission into the higher departments of the graded schools from the primary schools of their townships, such pupils as are sufficiently advanced for such admission.—They shall have the care and management of all property, real or personal, belonging to their townships, or corporations for common school purposes, except the Congressional township school lands, which lands shall be under the care and management of the trustee of the civil township in which such lands are situated.

SEC. 10. All schools in a township shall be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils at the several schools or the amount of tuition to be paid at each school; schools shall be numbered by the proper trustee as School number —

SEC. 11. The trustees of the several townships, towns and cities shall be the school examination for the board of commissioners of their respective counties, to levy a special tax in their respective townships, towns or cities, for the construction, renting or repairing of school houses, for providing school furniture and school apparatus and fuel therefor, and for the payment of other necessary expenses thereof, except fuition; but not more than two mills on the sum of twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property, and fifty cents on each poll, in any one year. And any tax-payer who may choose to pay to the treasurer of his township, town or city such school tax-payer has property liable to taxation, any amount of money, or furnish building materials for the construction of school houses, or furniture or fuel therefor, shall be entitled to receipt therefor from the trustee of said township, town or city, which shall exempt such tax-payer from any further taxes for said purposes, until the taxes of such tax-payer, for said purposes, would, if not then paid, amount to the sum or value of the materials so furnished, or amount so paid; *Provided*, That said building materials, or furniture and fuel shall be received at the option of the trustee.

SEC. 12. The trustee shall, between the first of July and the first of September in each year, make an enumeration of the children within their respective townships, towns or cities between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and excluding married persons. In making said enumeration, the trustee shall list the names of the parent, guardian or head of family having charge of such children, and against each name, in appropriate columns, he shall enter the whole number of such children in charge of the person named, the number of males, the number of females, the number of the school district to which such person is attached for school purposes, and shall designate by numbers and initials the Congressional township in which such person resides, including in the said list such children by names and children of such persons as have been transferred to their township, town or city, from adjoining territory, and excluding therefrom such children and children of such persons as have been transferred from their township, town or city, to adjoining territory.—And upon the first enumeration after the taking effect of this act, the trustee taking the census shall require of all persons having charge of the children thus enumerated to which school they desire to attach themselves; and upon making their selection, such persons, together with the school voters assembled in school district, shall be considered as forming the district or association for school purposes of the school selected, and none shall be allowed thereafter to attach themselves to, or have the right to attend any other school, but by the consent of the trustee, for good cause shown; *Provided*, that at subsequent enumerations the same inquiry shall be made of each parent, guardian or head of children, whose residence has been changed, or whose children have become liable to be enumerated for the first time since the last previous enumeration; *And Provided*, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to deny persons the privilege of attending the public schools, on account of their being more than twenty-one years of age, and not married, at the discretion of the voter, whether having the charge of children or not, may attach himself to any school by making a request therefor upon the trustee at any time before closing the enumeration.

SEC. 13. All persons attached to the district for school purposes, including widows who have charge of children, (and all legal voters,) shall be considered as attaching themselves to such district at the time of the enumeration, shall be voters at all school meetings.

SEC. 14. When persons can be better accommodated at the school of an adjoining township, town or incorporated town or city, the trustee of the township, town or city in which such persons reside, shall, if such persons so request at the time of making the enumeration, transfer them, for educational purposes, to such township, town or city, and notify the trustee thereof of such transfer, which notice shall include the enumeration of the children so transferred, and the trustee, so far as the trustee shall, with his report of the enumeration, report distinctly the persons transferred to, or from, his township, town or city, including in the report the number of children in charge of the persons transferred, with the same particularity that is observed in the enumeration; and it shall be lawful for the trustee of any township, town or city, to locate and build school-houses upon any territory of such adjoining township so transferred, the same as if such territory were a part of the civil township in which such school is located.

SEC. 15. Each person transferred for educational purposes to a township, town or city of an adjoining county, shall pay to the treasurer of such township, town or city (when a tax is levied therein for the purposes aforesaid,) a sum equal to the tax levied, computing the same upon the property of such person in the township, town or city where he resides, according to the valuation thereof, by the proper assessor, and in default of such payment, shall be debarred from the educational privileges in the township, town or city, to which he may have been transferred, and the trustee thereof shall notify the trustee of the township, town or city in which he resides, of such exclusion.

SEC. 16. Each trustee shall, on or before the first day of September, annually report to, and file with, the school examiner of the proper county, a copy of his said list and enumeration, with his affidavit endorsed thereon, to the effect that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, full and accurate, and that the enumeration does not include persons who are less than five nor more than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 17. When a Congressional township is located in two or more counties, the proper trustee for each portion thereof in the several counties, shall report at the same time, and in like manner, as provided in the last preceding section, to the school examiner of the county in which the Congressional township school fund of such township is held in trust and managed.

SEC. 18. The township trustees and the school trustees of incorporated towns and cities, shall immediately after their annual settlement with the county commissioners in March, make a full statement of all proceedings, receipts and expenditures for the year preceding, relative to their schools, and shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper, if any is printed within their jurisdiction, or by posting the same in three public places in their respective townships or corporate limits.

SEC. 19. To enable the trustees to make reports which are required of them by this act, the teacher of each school, whether in township, town or city, shall, at the expiration of the term of the school for which such teacher shall have been employed, furnish a complete report to the proper trustee, verified by affidavit, showing the number of the teachers employed, male and female, and their daily compensation, the number of scholars admitted during the term, distinguishing between males and females, and between the ages of five and twenty-one, and those over the age of twenty-one years, the average attendance, books used, and branches taught, and number of pupils engaged in the study of each branch; and until such report shall have been so filed, such trustees shall not pay more than 75 per cent. to such teacher for services.

SEC. 20. The trustee shall, at the time of making his report to the school examiner of the enumeration of the children, report and furnish the statistical information obtained from the teachers of the schools of their respective townships, towns and cities, and embody in a tabular form the following additional items: The number of districts; schools taught and their grades; teachers, male and female; average compensation of each class; whole amount paid for tuition; average length of schools; school-houses erected during the year and cost of the same; number of volumes in the library, and the number taken out during the year ending on the first day of September, and also the number of volumes added to the library; assessment on each one hundred dollars of taxable property and each poll of special tax for school-house erection, and amount of such levy; number of acres and value of unsold Congressional school lands and income therefrom, together with such other information as may be called for by the school examiner and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Failure on the part of the trustees to make the aforesaid report at the time specified, shall subject the township to a diminution of twenty-five dollars of its next apportionment of the Common School revenue, which shall be withheld by the Auditor of State, and shall be paid into the county treasury and added by the county auditor to said fund, and reported accordingly.

SEC. 21. Any person elected or appointed such trustee who shall fail to qualify and serve as such, shall pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered as specified in the preceding section, for the use therein named, and in like manner added to said fund, unless such person shall have previously served as such trustee.

SEC. 23. The inhabitants, whether residing in or out of the township, who shall have children of school age in such township as the one to which they desire to be attached, as provided in section twelve of this act, shall be directed by the majority of the voters of such school-house, if there be any; if not, at some convenient place, to be designated in the notice of such meeting, and choose one of their number director of such school, who, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same. The director so elected shall, within ten days after said election, notify the trustee of his election, and in case of township, shall report the same forthwith appoint a director of said school; but any director so appointed may be removed upon a petition of three-fifths of the persons interested in said school, who are entitled to vote at school meetings.

SEC. 24. Other meetings of such inhabitants may be held at any time, upon the call of the director or any five of the inhabitants.

SEC. 25. At least five days' notice shall be given of such school meeting, by posting notices in five public places in the township, but no meeting shall be illegal for want of such notice, in the absence of fraud; such school meetings shall have power to designate the teacher whom they desire to teach their school, to determine what branches shall be taught in such school, and the period at which their school shall be taught, and the manner of expending the school revenue apportioned to them for tuition, and the year for which said revenues are apportioned, to fill vacancies that may occur in the office of director, to designate such repairs as they may deem necessary to their school-house, to authorize the borrowing of money for the removal of their school-house to a more convenient location, or for the erection of a new one, and upon any other subject connected with their school or township *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the trustee from exercising a sound discretion as to the cost of such repairs, removal or erection of school-houses.

SEC. 26. When such meeting shall petition the trustee in regard to repairs, removal or erection of a school-house, they shall also furnish to such trustee an estimate of the probable cost of such repair, removal or erection, or the sale of any old school-house, and the grounds belonging thereto.

SEC. 27. The trustee shall, in every case in which a majority of the voters entitled to vote at school-meetings have designated the teacher they wish to be employed, make the same, if he can agree with him on reasonable terms; *Provided* such teacher has a license to teach; and in no case shall the trustee employ any teacher whom a majority of such voters have decided shall not be employed; and no contract made after the commencement of any school, if a majority of such voters petition such trustees that they wish such teacher dismissed, such trustee shall be authorized to do so, upon good cause shown, but such teacher shall be entitled to pay for services rendered.

SEC. 28. The director of each school shall preside at all meetings of the inhabitants connected therewith, and record their proceedings; he shall also act as the organ of communication between the inhabitants and the township trustees.

SEC. 29. He shall take charge of the school-house and property belonging thereto, under the general order and concurrence of the trustee, and preserve the same, and keep the premises in good repair, and, if need be, and securing, as far as practicable, uniformity in their organization and management, and their conformity to the law, and the regulations and directions of the State Board of Education, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; they shall receive from the trustees their reports of enumeration and their regular school and other reports which are required by law to be made to them, and otherwise gather up the necessary data and information, including that relative to private seminaries, colleges and other institutions of learning within their respective counties so as to present a view of the educational facilities of the State, and enable them to make full and complete reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and receive for and distribute to the Township Librarians such books as may be furnished for them, and advise such Librarians of them as will tend to increase their usefulness; they shall see to the introduction of authorized text books into their schools, and advise the trustees as to the most approved school furniture, apparatus and appliances, and, so far as practicable, they shall furnish trustees and teachers with the regular forms, blanks, regulations, instructions and reports which issue from the Department of Public Instruction, and relate to their respective branches of the school service.

SEC. 29. Appeals shall be allowed from the decisions of the school examiner to the County Auditor, school examiners, who shall receive and promptly determine the same according to the rules which govern appeals from Justices of the Peace to the Common Pleas or Circuit Courts, so far as such rules are applicable, and their decisions of all legal questions relating to the establishment of schools, and the location, building, repair, or removal of school houses, or transfer of persons for school purposes, shall be final.

SEC. 40. The school examiners are hereby authorized and empowered to administer all oaths relative to the school business in their respective counties.

SEC. 41. When any trustee shall neglect to file with the school examiner an enumeration of the children of the township, town or city, as herein before provided, the school examiner shall, immediately after the first day of September in each year, employ a competent person to take the same, and allow a reasonable compensation for such services, payable from the special school revenue of the township, town or city, and shall proceed to recover the same, in the name of the State of Indiana, for the use of said revenue of said township by action against the said trustee in his individual capacity; and in his suit the school examiner shall be a competent witness.

SEC. 42. The county school examiners shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September, annually, make out and forward to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the names of the persons to whom he has [granted] license since the last report for his county, distinguishing between the so licensed for six, twelve and eighteen months, and the date of each license, and the number of males, number of females, and total number of licensed, and the number, but not the names, of applicants for license who are rejected, and the number of licenses revoked; and a copy of the school laws, together with a similar statement of the number licensed of himself, shall be appended, by said Superintendent, to his biennial report.

SEC. 38. Said examiners shall constitute a medium of communication between the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the subordinate school officers and the schools, they shall visit the schools of their respective counties as often as they may deem it necessary, during each school term, for the purpose of increasing their usefulness, and elevating, as far as practicable, the moral standard of the best, advising