

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

School Examination.

The examination of the Public Schools in this place, commenced last Monday afternoon. We attended those of Mr. Slemmer, Miss Habacker and Mrs. Ott. That of Mr. Slemmer, who teaches the smaller boys, was first in order. Before the examination of the school began, Mr. Jonathan Reichard, the President of the Board, by the bye, one of the most attentive and persevering Directors of the citizens of Allentown ever had the fortune to elect, addressed the audience in a brief but appropriate manner. He stated in regard to the School of Mr. Slemmer, that but few of the boys were able at the opening of the School to read, &c. The reading, spelling and singing, was indeed very good. The little girls under the tuition of Miss Habacker and Mrs. Ott, performed their parts most admirably; their singing animating the audience very much. The different tables were gone through with, the States, Capitals, Rivers, Mountains, &c., were pointed out on the map, very satisfactorily.

The exercises of the schools of Messrs. Good, Moss, Wolf and Richards of the male department, and those of Miss Landis, Gibbons, Biting, and Gibson, of the female department, will, we doubt not, also be highly interesting. Time did not permit us to attend on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Visit of Mr. Laury.

Our representative, David Laury, Esq., paid our County a short visit during the present week. He looks very hearty and from appearances we are led to judge that Harrisburg agrees very well with him. Mr. Laury is at present filling his second term, and has gained many personal friends in the Legislature. He speaks with confidence in regard to the passage of the Railroad from Allentown to Pottsville. As regards a Bank, however, things do not look quite so favorable, as we would wish to see. We must hope for the best.

Greenleaf's Lawn.

We are informed that a company of enterprising citizens are about purchasing the beautiful square on the south side of Hamilton street, known as "Greenleaf's Lawn," with the intention of turning the building thereon into a beautiful Hotel. The plan is, to build up to Margaret street, four stories high. Allentown is in want of a more spacious house to entertain strangers, in a modern style. Should our Railroads be built soon, a house of this description is absolutely necessary to accommodate strangers. The location is the most romantic that could be found. We hope the enterprise will not be suffered to sleep.

Sad Accident.

On Friday evening, the 12th instant, the following sad accident happened in the Borough of Easton. A son of Mr. Nathan Troxell, formerly of this place, in trying to get on his chair at the supper table, fell backwards with the chair towards the stove, and in casting out his arm to save himself from the fall, caught at a kettle full of boiling water, and brought its contents on his face and body, some running into his ear, and scalding him so badly as to cause his death on the third day after.

Shocking Murder.

We were informed that a murder of the most shocking character, was committed on Monday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the Borough of Easton, the circumstances of which are as follows:

It appears that Barney Andrews, and his wife, the unfortunate victim, had lived together for many years in a very quarrelsome manner, and finally parted, some fifteen or eighteen months ago. The husband, in a state of intoxication, on the evening above mentioned forced his way into the house, which she determinedly tried to resist. He finally succeeded, and when in, cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor. Persons living in the second story of the house gave the alarm of murder, when it so happened that a police officer was nearby and the demon was immediately taken. He confessed the horrid deed and requested to be hung for it the next day.

Free Banking.

Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter says: The Indiana Legislature is about adopting this system of banking. A bill has passed the lower house, and will probably become a law, allowing the formation of any Bank or Banking Association basing its circulation exclusively on a deposit of Government or State Stocks with the Comptroller. Some little preference is shown to the Stocks of its own State, by allowing them to be deposited at a par value for a five per cent Stock, while all others are to be taken at par for a six per cent Stock; neither, however, to be taken over their market value. Mortgages and all Real Estate are excluded. In most other respects, the act is similar to the New York Free Banking Law, as now in force.

Exports of Specie.

The exports of specie from this country to Europe since the 1st of January last, amounted to nearly six millions of dollars. When we remember that this amount is paid to English manufacturers for goods furnished which Americans under a proper system of protection would have supplied, we can see the working of that Tariff of 1846. That Tariff is daily robbing American laborers of thousands of dollars by depriving them of work and is daily building up Foreign workmen and Foreign manufacturers, to the deep injury of American citizens. And free traders call this "sound policy" and "patriotic statesmanship." No man can think so who acknowledges the duties we owe to ourselves, as paramount to those we owe to others.

Supreme Court.

The following cases, from Lehigh county, were argued in the Supreme Court, during last week:

Larosh vs. Wright. Argued by S. A. Bridges, for plaintiff in error, and by Charles Davis, for defendant in error.

Jarret's Appeal. Appeal from the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed, and record remitted to the Orphan's Court for further proceedings by agreement of counsel filed.

Gangwere vs. Fry. Argued by S. A. Bridges and James M. Porter for plaintiff in error, and by John D. Siles and Charles Davis for defendants in error.

Weber's Appeal. Argued by A. E. Brown for appellants, and by James M. Porter for appellees.

Zimmerman's Appeal. On motion of J. M. Porter and S. A. Bridges, a rule to show cause why the decree shall not be corrected so as to conform to the opinion filed, proceedings to stay in the mean time in the Court below; returnable to Dec. term, 1852.

Schmoyer vs. Schmoyer. Error to Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Argued by Samuel A. Bridges and A. E. Brown for plaintiff in error, and by C. Davis and J. M. Porter for defendant in error.

Balliet vs. The Commonwealth. Error to Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Argued by Porter and King for plaintiff in error and by R. Wright for defendant in error.

On the 22nd instant, the following decisions were made by the Court:

Larosh vs. Wright.—Judgment affirmed.

Weber's Appeal.—Decree of the Orphan's Court reversed, and distribution ordered agreeably to the report of the Auditors.

Gangwere vs. Fry.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered.

Balliet vs. The Commonwealth.—Judgment affirmed.

Let the Legislature Beware.

Another detachment of sappers and miners went to Harrisburg on the 16th inst., with a view to prepare further approaches to the citadel of Legislation. This detachment of borers is the result of the temptation among the old charter Banks, in consequence of the increasing chances of the passage of a Free Banking Law. Money in abundance is ready to do it, and it will be placed in the hands of false democrats, who make their public boast that they have Gov. Bigler all right, and that he will veto such a bill. Now, we do not believe this. Gov. Bigler is opposed to special legislation, as we are, in all cases where general laws can be framed to prevent any branch of business from becoming a monopoly. As a Democratic Executive, he cannot consistently interpose his veto to such a bill, which is the only democratic mode of banking ever proposed in this country. The borers therefore, only throw out the hint of the Governor's course, in hopes to influence some Democrats to oppose the Free Banking Law. Let, members, therefore, beware of these tricks, and above all, we warn them to beware of the seductive influences of the bribery fund sent up to Harrisburg by the Banks. We have Argus-eyed sentinels on the watch there, and if any man dare take one cent, given with a view to influence his vote, it is almost as certain as fate itself, that we shall know the transaction, and if so, we will give names and facts to the public, without fear, favor or affection. Legislation has so long been huckstered about in the public shambles, that those charged with the making of laws imagine the little interest heretofore taken by the public, has established an impingement for all kinds of venality and bribery. This is not so. The Commonwealth has groined under the rank system which has grown up at Harrisburg, until there can be no more forbearance. Public opinion, henceforth, must be operated upon through the ballot-box, and public men must not be allowed to misrepresent that public opinion under the influence of bank largesse, or the bribes of monopolists. We stand ready to do our whole duty in exposing the corrupt legislation at our State capital, and we again say, "Let the Legislature beware!"—Philadelphia Daily Sun.

A Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

In Manhasset, Long Island, New York, on the 6th ultimo, Joseph Onderdonk, in the 80th year of his age.

The deceased was but little over ten years of age at the time of the Declaration of Independence, a copy of which, in handbill form, was sent to his father, (who was a Whig Committee man), and which he read aloud to his father's family, who were called together for the purpose, after the noonday repast. His recollection of the events of the Revolution were unusually vivid and accurate. He saw the British Light Horse (17th dragons) when they rode up to his father's house and carried him off to the Provost. He walked among the ruins of the great fire in N. York in 1776, and saw the walls of Trinity Church as they stood broken, black, and crumbling, from the effects of the fire. He heard the booming of the cannon at the battle of White Plains. He recollected being in the harvest field in 1778, when his uncle rode in with an extra "Gazette," giving the first news of the battle of Monmouth. In the hard winter, 1780, he saw the British outposts marching through the snow knee deep, from the east end of the Island, for the protection of New York—the harbor of which was then for weeks bridged over with ice. He was impressed with his father's team, to transport soldiers' rations from the Dutch Church at Jamaica to Colonel Womb's quarters at Westbury. At the evacuation of Long Island in 1783 he in like manner, assisted in removing the baggage of the camp followers from Success Church to Newtown.

Doing of Congress.—It is stated that Congress has passed one bill and two resolutions since their meeting. They have been in session since the first week in December and are succeeding admirably at doing nothing.

Township Elections.

The following persons were on Friday, the 19th inst., elected to fill the various township offices in Lehigh county:

BOROUGH.

SOUTH WARD.—Judge, Carlos H. Samsom; Inspectors, Henry Hols, Daniel Fried; Assessor, John F. Ruhe, jr.; Assistant Assessors, M. D. Eberhard, Paul Knauss; Constable, Samuel Hartman.

NORTH WARD.—Justice of the Peace, J. D. Lawall; Judge, Edward Beck; Inspectors, Jacob Slemmer, Levi Woodring; Assessor, A. J. Ritz; Assistant Assessors, Thomas Steckel, Charles Keck; Constable, Samuel Burger.

Northampton.—Judge, Charles F. Mertz; Inspectors, Daniel Siegfried, Jonathan Schwarz, Constable, Jacob Meyers, Assessor, Solomon Weaver, Assistant Assessors, John Schimpf, Daniel Schwartz, Supervisors, Casper Kleckner, Daniel Baumer, School Directors, Solomon Butz, William J. Hocksworth, Auditor, Jonas B. Gommery, Justice of the Peace, George White.

Hanover.—Judge, Tobias Sterner; Inspectors, Samuel Keiper, Robert Oberly, Constable, Joseph Lazarus, Supervisors, George Yager, Wm. Minnich, Assessor, Samuel Brader, As. Assessor, Valentine Hoels, Jacob Bast, Treasurer, Charles Ritter, Auditor, Florentine Hoelle, Township Clerk, Charles Colver, School Directors, Ferdinand C. Baumgartner, Isaac Mo-Hose.

Upper Saucon.—Constable, Uriah Lynn; Supervisors, Henry Bleiler, Henry B. Pearson, John Wind, Judge, Jacob Correll, Inspectors, John Leight, Joseph Witman, Assessor, Jacob Cooper, As. Assessor, C. B. Weaver, Jesse Soliday, Auditor, Reuben Winch, School Directors, Thomas B. Cooper, Samuel W. Snyder, Town Clerk, J. Dutterer.

South Whitehall.—Constable, George Miller, Judge, Daniel Hoffman, Inspectors, Edw. Helfrich, Thomas Schmoyer, Assessor, William Gieseimer, As. do., Elias Guth, George Kemmerer, Auditor, Henry S. Baro, Supervisors, David Biery, Joseph Hammel, Daniel Weiser, Samuel Siout, School Directors, George Stener, Solomon Rabenold, Reuben Schaad, Peter Troxell.

North Whitehall.—Justice of the Peace, John Shantz, jr., Judge, John Kuehner, Inspectors, H. Jacob, Dan. Boyer, Assessor, Peter Hecker, As. Assessor, B. Samuel, Edward Kohler, Constable, Samuel Roth, Township Clerk, Stephen Ritter, Auditor, Peter Gross, Supervisors, E. Lentz, Daniel Zerfass, George Roth, John Miller, School Directors, A. J. G. Dubs, H. Rockel, J. Newhard, W. Linsenring.

Upper Merion.—Justice, Reuben Stahler, Constable, Solomon Dillinger, Supervisors, C. E. Roeder, Lazarus Weidner, Assessor, Henry Shell, As. Assessor, Henry Jordan, Daniel S. Yaekel, Judge, William Hittle, Inspectors, S. Wiedler, Aaron Dubs, School Directors, Charles B. Shiner, Chas. W. Wiand, Auditor, Francis Schwarz, Treasurer, David Kern, Town Clerk, Philip Hittle.

Upper Merion.—Supervisors, Samuel Bernhard, Reuben Kuhns, Constable, Jacob M'Kinney, Judge, Willoughby Fogel, Inspectors, H. Ginkinger, Jacob Heller, Assessor, Leonard Moyer, Assistant Assessors, Solomon Koller, Jacob Lizenberger, School Directors, Stephen Dombblazer, Daniel Kuhns, Auditor, Hiram J. Shantz, Treasurer, Jesse Schantz, Town Clerk, Francis G. Heintz.

Lower Merion.—Constable, And. Neumoyer, Supervisors, Isaac Eisenhand, Jacob Wetzels, Judge, Jacob Michael, Inspectors, J. Hammo, Henry Yaeger, School Directors, Henry Gorr, Reuben Bauer, Assessor, David Danner, As. Assessor, Peter Romig, Benj. Schmoyer, Auditor, Peter Weiler, Treasurer, John Kudler, Town Clerk, Peter Dankel.

Heidelberg.—Constable, George Hoatz, Supervisors, Peter Miller, Elias Mantz, Judge, J. Hunsicker, Inspectors, Stephen M. Kistler, C. Handwerk, Auditors, John Kressel, Levi Peter, Peter Miller, jr., Assessor, Jacob Germaun, As. Assessor, Godfrey Peter, Jacob Harter, School Directors, C. Hunsicker, Lorentz Heintzelman, J. J. Peter, Nathan Wuchter, Town Clerk, O. Miller.

Washington.—Constable, John Kern, Supervisors, John G. Peter, Nicholas Peter, Judge, Jonas Kern, Inspectors, George Bloss, Henry Kuntz, Assessor, L. C. Schmidt, As. do., Chas. Kern, Benj. S. Levan, Auditor, Thomas Kuntz, Township Clerk, Thomas Peter, School Directors, Stephen Kern, Charles E. Beck, Tilghman Kuntz.

Wisconsin.—Constable, George Danner, jr., Supervisors, Peter Shumacher, Daniel Derr, Judge, David Kneer, Inspectors, Daniel Smith, George Kneer, Assessor, Sol. H. Appel, As. do., John Leiser, William Stein, School Directors, Thomas Grim, 1 year, Edward Ehrle and Dan. Daily, 2 years, Jeremiah Derr and Jacob Walbert, 3 years, Auditors, Stephen Balliet, 1 year, Jacob Grim, 2 years, and David Zimmerman, 3 years.

Lochill.—Constable, Daniel Werly, Judge, John Holben, Inspectors, David Seibert, Peter Ortel, Supervisors, John George, Benj. Hensinger, Assessor, Jonas Buchman, As. Assessor, Joseph Wetherhold, Andrew Kneer, School Directors, Jacob Bliner, George Klotz, Jacob Seibert, Auditor, Joseph Kline, Treasurer, John Seibert, Township Clerk, Thomas Becker.

Lynn.—Judge, Jacob Haas, Inspectors, D. B. Kistler, Dan. Bauch, Constable, Reuben Ross, Assessor, D. F. Follweiler, As. do., Sam. Camp, James Seiberling, Supervisors, Dan. Schitz, J. Schmidt, B. Lutz, Auditors, J. Harmony, Treasurer, P. Snyder, School Directors, C. Grosop, S. Herman, Reuben Beck, Township Clerk, E. Donat.

The Public Works.

The suspected frauds in the management of the State Works, especially as regards the Allegheny Portage Railroad, form a subject of universal interest. The Canal Commissioners have replied to the resolution of inquiry, adopted in the Senate, asking information as to the bids offered and contracts let on this road—but the answering statement "comes in such a questionable shape" that it is almost unintelligible. The subject of investigation should not be allowed to sleep or to be smothered—there are crying evils connected with the whole management of the State Works, and the attempts of those who are directly or indirectly connected with the management, to stifle an investigation, should be another and a stronger reason for all proper thinking minds to ferret out this increasing wholesale robbery of the people's money.

For the following figures we are indebted to Senator Muhlenberg, who has been investigating the financial questions connected with the public works:

Receipts and Expenditures at the close of the year 1843.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total receipts up to year 1851, inclusive, | \$21,163,812 49 |
| Total expenses as per table, | \$16,925,257 38 |
| Add patent rights, | 6,400 00 |
| Add guaranteed interest, | 406,673 10 |
| | 17,338,329 57 |
| Apparent net profit in 9 years, | \$3,285,282 92 |
| But construction account | |
| In 1851 is | \$30,057,077 56 |
| In 1843 it was | 28,616,375 01 |
| Deduct this difference, | 1,440,701 55 |
| Real net profit in 9 years, | \$2,284,581 37 |
| Net revenue per year from 1813 to 1851, | \$253,842 26 |
| Average annual expenses for four years ending in 1846, | \$590,000,000 |
| Average annual expenses for four years ending in 1850, | \$915,000 00 |

Taking this statement to be entirely accurate, it is clear that the State is annually losing large amounts by the public improvements. Our present State debt of forty millions of dollars was mainly contracted in making these improvements. The annual interest on this debt is about two millions of dollars. This for nine years is about eighteen millions; whilst the profit in the same time is a little over two millions!—clear loss in nine years—about sixteen millions of dollars. Yet the Board of Canal Commissioners annually assert our public improvements are making money. Their reports are all cheats. They take a few favorable facts—throw them together and conceal those which are unfavorable that the people may be misled and the present corrupt system continued.

The Farm Journal.

The March number of the "Pennsylvania Farm Journal," a very valuable Agricultural Publication has been received. We are pleased to see that those connected with it are determined that it shall succeed. It has already gained a wide spread reputation, and we hope the farmers of "Little Lehigh" justly appreciate the object of the publishers. It is published in Lancaster, Pa., by A. M. Spangler, at \$1 00 per annum.

Rail Road Communication.

The city of Chicago is now within 12 miles of the Western and of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Cars run through from Toledo to Ainsworth and thence the travel, 12 miles to Chicago, is over a good plank road. We notice that the people of Huron county, Ohio, are moving in the matter of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland link of the Lake Erie shore road. This work, and the 35 or 40 miles yet unfinished on the Ashabula road, completed, and a continuous line from New York to Chicago and New York to Cincinnati will be fairly in competition with steamboats, canal boats, and all other water craft.

Quicksilver.

Quicksilver has been discovered about a quarter of a mile from Sonora, California. It is found oozing through the red clay, and already several pounds have been picked up. Of course there is a mine not far off, and the discoverers are taking measures to trace up the lead. Frequently during the past two years gold has been found in this immediate vicinity, and below it, completely amalgamated with quicksilver, which led the knowing ones to conjecture the existence of what has now been discovered.

New Mexico.

Some facts developed by the census seem to show New Mexico to be one of the healthiest countries on the globe. Out of a population of 61,932, no less than 40 persons are over 100 years of age, 60 are over 90 years, and 310 are over 80 years of age. In Valencia County, Candelain Aguilar, a farmer, was 130 years old when the census was taken; Jose Ortao was 110; Hoso Bilejos, 110; Rosa Montalvo, 106; Maria J. Pacheco, 103. The males attain a greater age than the females; of the 310 over 80, 193 are males and 107 are females.

Very Wrong.

Petitions that have been circulated for the Maine Liquor Law,—and probably those against it too—contain the names of children and women. We do not think this proper or judicious. It is true that women suffer more from intemperance than men,—and their comfort and happiness ought to be considered, but let the petitions be signed exclusively on all sides of the question, either by voters, women or children. Let voters, women, and minors, male or female, have separate petitions. A fair judgement can then be formed of the public sentiment of the people of the State.

New Post Office.

A new Post Office has been erected at Seidersville, in Lower Saucon township, and Solomon Behm, appointed Post Master. The office is named after the village and has long been needed in that neighborhood.

GLEANINGS.

Business in Philadelphia was never brisker than at the present time—the many fine hotels are jammed with western and southern merchants—and the streets are crowded with bustling business people.

The Louisiana House of Delegates has passed a bill exempting \$1250 worth of property from execution.

There were 634 births at sea on board of vessels which arrived at New York during the year 1851.

Take every thing as it comes, and make the best of it.

The girls in Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor bouquets of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care; he had rather smell them than matrimony.

The value of real estate of the city of Cleveland has been doubled since 1847. Cause—Railroads.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum, for "mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" asked the agent. "For raising a barn," was the reply.

Hottenot once got up a painting of heaven. It was enclosed with a fence made of sausages, while the centre was occupied with a fountain that squirted pot-pie.

There have been five Constitutions in France during the last forty-eight years.

There are 30,000 persons in prison in France, for political offences.

Wood is the thing after all, as the man with a wooden leg exclaimed, when the mad dog bit him.

Partridges in great numbers have been cooped up in Maryland, for the sake of letting them loose in the spring, thereby preserving the game.

The lowest bid for the present census job is \$600,000; the highest 1,300,000.

Ten thousand dollars have been found in the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, during the present quarter.

Dr. Brandreth, the famous pill man, has bought the property bounded by Broadway, Canal and Lispenard streets, in New York city, for \$120,700, and is going to erect a grand building, in which he will establish a bank, of which he will be the principal stockholder and President.

Niagara Falls Crumbling.

On Sunday afternoon, a portion of the precipice near the Tower, on the south side of Goat Island, fell with a mighty crash. The "Niagara Falls Iris" says: This portion extended from the edge of the Island toward the Tower, being about one hundred and twenty-five feet long and about sixty feet wide, of a somewhat elliptical shape, and reaching from the top to near the bottom of the fall. The next day another piece, triangular, with a base of about forty feet, broke off just below the Tower. But the next great performance was the most remarkable. Between the portions that had previously fallen, stood a rectangular projection, about thirty feet long and fifteen wide, extending from the top to the bottom of the precipice. This immense mass became loosened from the main body of rock, and settled perpendicularly about eight feet, where it now stands, an enormous column, two hundred feet high, by the dimensions named. It is most probable that this column will also fall when the weather becomes warmer. The severity of the winter, and the long continuance of the intense cold, have produced these results.

Northampton a Centenarian.

On Saturday last, the 13th inst., Northampton county was one hundred years old; it having been erected on the 13th of March, 1752. It is rather a singular coincidence that the first steamboat that ever reached that town, arrived on the very day that the county became a centenarian.

Band of Young Musicians.

The Union Brass Band, of Baltimore, is engaged to play for the Schuylkill Hose Company, in the parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department, which will take place in May next. The Band is under the command of Mr. Adam Nelly, and is composed of fourteen boys, the youngest eight years, and the oldest fourteen. They are said to be very proficient in the science of music.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

Henry Gibson, one of the Revolutionary soldiers who fought under General Washington, died at his residence in Orange County, N. York, on Monday morning, aged 101 years. He was in that city attending the late celebration of Washington's birth day, and excited considerable curiosity. The remains of the deceased veteran will be conveyed to New York city where they will be laid in state for several days. He will be interred with military honors.

Baked Ham.

Most persons boil hams. They are much better baked if they are baked right.—Soak for an hour in clean water, and wipe dry and then spread it over with thin flour batter, and lay in a deep dish with sticks under to keep it up out of the gravy. When fully done off the skin and the batter crusted upon the flesh side, and set away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

An Improvement.

A Daguerreotypist of Charleston, S. C., has discovered a mode of covering daguerreotypes with a transparent enamel surface, whereby he dispenses with the glass cover to protect the picture. Rubbing the plate instead of injuring, improves the picture. Such picture may be sent any distance without injury.

New Hampshire.

At the recent election in this State, the Democrats were triumphant. Dr. N. Martin, dem., has been elected by about 2000 majority, and 120 democrats to 105 opposition are elected to the Legislature. A United States Senator, in place of John P. Hale, will be elected the coming Session.

Cough Drops.

Take tincture of bloodroot, syrup of ipecacuanha, syrup of squilla, tincture of balsam tolu, and paregoric, of each one ounce. Mix. Used in all severe coughs from colds; it is a valuable mixture. Dose, half to one drachm, whenever the cough is severe.

What Next?

A petition has been sent in to the Maine Legislature, praying that the use of tobacco may be prohibited.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1852. SENATE.

On the 11th, the bill to provide for the better regulation and management of the Public Works came up on third reading.

Mr. Muhlenberg asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to change the title of the principal officer contemplated by the bill from "Secretary of Internal Improvements," to "Comptroller of the Public Works."

The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baily, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Darlington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Haslett, Kinzer, M'Murrie, Malone, Mathias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Robertson, Shimer, Sliker, Walker, Speaker.—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Hamlin, Hoge, Jones, M'Caslin, M'Caslin, M'Farland, Packer, Sanders.—13.

On the same day, Mr. Frailey moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the various bank bills, taking them up in their numerical order.

On this question the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Crabb, Frailey, Hamlin, Malone, Mathias, Shimer, Walker, Speaker.—7.

Nays.—Messrs. Baily, Barnes, Buckalew, Carothers, Carson, Darlington, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Haslett, Hoge, Jones, Kinzer, M'Caslin, M'Farland, M'Murrie, Muhlenberg, Myers, Packer, Robertson, Sanders, Sliker.—23.

On the 22d, the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, similar to the Maine Law, was taken up.

The question was taken on the first section of the bill and it was adopted—yeas 19, nays 14. HOUSE.

On the 12th, Mr. Laury presented a bill to prevent the sale of liquors in Mauch Chunk in less measure than 20 gallons.

On the 15th, the bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate the West Port Bridge Company, in the counties of Lehigh and Northampton, was taken up on third reading and passed.

Loss of the Clay Medal.

The splendid gold medal which was recently presented to the Hon. Henry Clay, by a number of citizens of New York, in testimony of their admiration for his great public services, is said to have been lost in that city on Saturday last. The following authentic statement will explain all the circumstances of the loss:

New York, March 15, 1852. No. 13 East Fourteenth st. J. DIXON ULLMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The gold medal recently presented by citizens of New York, the personal and political friends of Henry Clay, to that distinguished statesman, was by him entrusted on Friday last to the care of Miss Lynch, of New York, to be delivered to your Miss Lynch and her mother with my family, left Washington on that day to return to New York under my protection. At my instance and persuasion, the medal for greater safety, was placed in my carpet-bag, which contained my writing case and other valuables, and this bag was kept by me personally in the cars and carried in my own hands at the various changes and stopping places on the route, until our arrival in N. York, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when it was placed on the back which was to convey us to our residences.

I saw it put on the driver's seat, by Mr. Vreeland, the baggage master and proprietor of the back, by the side of the driver, and it was in that situation, as we believe, when the carriage left the foot of Courtlandt street, (Mr. Vreeland himself being present and directing.) Arriving at No. 45 Ninth street, the residence of Miss Lynch, the bag was missing, and the driver could give no account of it. Under these circumstances, it is proper that I should communicate the facts to you, as the organ of the Committee, with the expression of my deep regret for the occurrence, and to request that a perfect duplicate of the medal may be prepared at my cost as soon as possible, after the loss is fully ascertained, and transmitted to the distinguished statesman.

With great respect, your obt. servant, CHARLES BUTLER.

A reward of \$500 has been offered for the recovery of the medal. It was of solid gold, enclosed in a massive silver case, and cost, we believe, about \$2500. Its description has been so widely published that it would be impossible to dispose of it without detection.

The carpet-bag which contained the gold medal, was found about 5 o'clock, on Monday morning, by Mr. White, of No. 58 McDougal st., lying under a milk cart, which was standing in front of No. 56 that street. The bag had been forced open and its contents carried off. No clue to the medal or thief has as yet been discovered.

Recollect This.

The Superintendent of Common Schools says: "If the school directors do not keep all the necessary schools of their district in operation at least three months in each school year, they are indictable for misdemeanor in office."

"All subjects or things made taxable for State and county purposes are taxable for school purposes. Money at interest is therefore taxable for school purposes."

"To the following opinion or regulation of the Superintendent, we make most decided objections. It is instituting a rule which not one intelligent board of School directors in the State will endorse as proper. It is making a rule in a matter which the Directors of the several districts are best able to manage without restriction. Irregular attendance is one of the great drawbacks upon the progress of a school, and this would take the power out of the hands of the Directors to affix any available remedy. Disorderly conduct on the school ground, or in going to or from school, has always commanded the attention and interference of teachers and directors, and wisdom dictates that it should be so. Yet this right is taken away by the following paragraph:

"A scholar cannot be suspended or expelled from school unless found guilty, on full examination and hearing, of refractory and incorrigibly bad conduct in school."