

Direct Trade.

We find the following letter from Mr. Bayler in the Charleston Mercury, and cheerfully comply with the request to copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. April, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Will you allow me to call the attention of the planters in your State to the late proposition received by me from the Messrs. Hartsen Brothers, Amsterdam? It will be remembered that these parties, on account of misunderstanding on both sides, and wilful misrepresentations of the enemies of Southern commerce, were dissuaded from exerting themselves in regard to a trade which they were led to believe could never be established. I took the liberty of saying in behalf of the planters of the South that they were in earnest, and that to test the matter let an advance of half be made by Hartsen Brothers for a trial cargo. That this trial cargo would evidence to my Southern friends the disposition abroad to co-operate with us to "start the ball," and would prove by actual results, evidenced by the account of sales, whether direct trade was a humbug or not. That all the planters wanted was a means, safe, simple, and guaranteed, and they would act. These statements of mine were in opposition to those of hundreds who had busied themselves in regard to my arrangements in Europe. In accordance with my earnest solicitations, and upon the faith of my assurance in behalf of the planters, the Messrs. Hartsen Brothers have renewed their offers and given a specific authority, in accordance with my proposition, to authorize an advance of half upon this trial cargo, and, if the results prove favorable and mutually satisfactory, that further advances of two-thirds and three-quarters will be made.

"I have notified Messrs. James Gadsen & Co. of the same, and merely ask, through your journal, to call the attention of the Planters of South Carolina to the facts. It is not for me to say anything more about direct trade, to a people so intelligent as the citizens of the Palmetto State. If that subject is not now understood at the South, it never will be. We are now on the eve of the first fire, before the great and general battle. Shall my representations be sustained, or shall the enemies of Southern commerce, at home and abroad, still further cut us off from that sympathy and confidence which it is so important for us to establish with the Continent of Europe? Here, at least, is the issue made. Here are the 'darling advances'—the opportunity of moneyed alliance with Holland—of low interest and the hundred advantageous items involved in a direct trade. What better time could be selected? What more is wanted? A consignment to Messrs. Hartsen Brothers, Amsterdam, through Messrs. J. Gadsen & Co. Charleston, will be received, duly forwarded, and an advance of half made.

"My duty is discharged. The regular and usual commercial details are arranged—correspondence established, and it now remains with the Planters to decide whether direct trade is an abstraction to be talked about, or a fact, involving the commercial, social, and political redemption, to be sustained by the South, as a wise and safe domestic policy *Nous verrons.*"

C. G. BAYLER.

The Public Printing.

Both houses of Congress have been occupied from day to day on that most complex and interminable topic, the Public Printing. The contractor having failed, and the accumulation of unfinished work retarding the public business, there is a necessity to replace the defaulting printer by a substitute. The debates which have taken place have turned, not on the intrinsic merits of the question, how can the printing be most expeditiously, economically and effectually executed, but on the claims of the party press in Washington. The latest proposition before the two houses was to divide the printing between the proprietors respectively of the Washington Union and Washington Republic—that is, to divide the work between one of the Democratic and one of the Whig papers in Washington.

This subject should be withdrawn from the arena of Congressional debate. It occupies at almost every session the time that ought to be devoted to the public business. It becomes blended with party predilections and enmities. The support of party newspapers, and not the exigencies of the particular service to be performed, is made the test of speeches, votes and political influence. The public printing becomes an element of our Presidential election, as the hope of support from the leading organs of party at the Capitol supplies the inducement for giving the printing to this or that paper, while if the contract to do the work is not performed, it furnishes the motive for releasing the defaulting party from the consequences of failure. The public will recollect what a large consumption of time took place in the debates which followed the non-performance of Mr. Ritchie's contract. Now the only proper remedy, we think, for this evil is the entire divorce of the printing from the political press. It is this union which is the source of the prolonged debates by which the subject is complicated. The contract system, duly enforced, will be found perhaps the best. The establishment of a Bureau of Printing, under the supervision of Government officers, would not be found the most economical, if practicable. If the printing is brought within the operation of the principle of competition, with certain guards against default or non-performance of contract, excluding from bidding the conductors of political journals, we cannot perceive why responsible contractors could not be obtained for this as well as other public work. The mechanical means and appliances, it is contended, could not be found unless in connection with the daily papers at Washington. We do not believe this. If Congress will give fair remunerating rates for the printing it would become the interest of parties who may desire the contract to bring workmen to Washington for its ready and faithful execution. But as a necessary part of such a system the rigid enforcement of penalties for non-performance is a necessary requisite.

The whole evil now is the connexion of the political press with the public printing. If there is default appeals to the sympathy of political partisans become irresistible. The penalties are not enforced, and never will be while there are political associations to control the judgment of members of Congress. It were better to establish a Government Bureau of Printing than to continue a connexion that gives play to political sympathies, if it is not the parent of intrigue,

and may become the source of corruption. But there can be no difficulty in getting the work done by responsible contractors unconnected with the political press.—*Eve. News.*

Letter from Daniel Webster.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1852.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national whig principles. I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures which are usually called "compromise measures," or my fixed determination to uphold them steadily and firmly. Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force. I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all the friends of the constitution and all lovers of their country. That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction—I mean the fugitive-slave law—I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain-written words of the constitution; and how any man can wish to abrogate or destroy it, and at the same time say that he is a supporter of the constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension. My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and reason and true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, the public mind, North and South, will come to a proper state upon these questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North. The great mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are, by the constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States. I have noticed, indeed, not without regret, certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and, in regard to these, I have to say that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper that they should be called upon to affirm, by resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any positive movement to repeal or alter of any or all the compromise measures would meet with any general encouragement or support, I do not at all believe. But, however that may be, my own sentiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite unchanged. I am in favor of upholding the constitution, in the general, and all its particulars. I am in favor of respecting its authority and obeying its injunctions, and to the end of life shall do all in my power to fulfil, honestly and faithfully, all its provisions. I look upon the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final adjustment of the questions to which they relate; and no reiteration of those questions, no new opening of them, no effort to create dissatisfaction with them, will ever receive from me the least countenance or support, concurrence or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances.

I am, with regard, your ob't. serv't., DANIEL WEBSTER.

A. G. TAVENNER, Esq.

THE PARDONING POWER.—We are as little disposed as any one, to justify the frequent or hasty use of the power confided to the Governor, of remitting the penalty of offences. To use it in any other way than in strict subordination to the purposes of the law, is to abuse it, and make it a source of great mischief. But the power has been conferred, assuredly with the intent that it should be exercised on proper occasions; and the indiscriminate or hasty condemnation of its exercise is as improper as the abuse of the power itself.

Governor Means has been censured in two cases, in which we think a true statement of the facts will justify him to every impartial mind. The first is the case of Sharp, convicted of manslaughter at Columbia, and condemned to twelve months imprisonment and a fine of \$1000. The Governor remitted the former penalty, (not the fine), on the certificate of two respectable physicians that Sharp's confinement had already greatly impaired his health, and if continued, would produce serious consequences. Moreover, the condition was annexed to the remission of the imprisonment, that Sharp should either leave the State never to return, or give bond and security of \$2000 to keep the peace for two years.

The second case is that of Henry Wrede, who, when brought before Judge Withers to receive sentence for a misdemeanor of which he had been convicted at the previous session of the Court produced the Governor's pardon. On this occasion the Judge remarked that the practice of pardoning criminals before sentence would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. But subsequently on hearing an explanation of the case, he in open Court, entirely withdrew his censure of the Governor's act.

The facts, we are informed, are as follows: Wrede had been the owner of a grocery store, which he had sold and delivered over to another person. But he was in the store one day when some stolen goods were brought in and disposed of to the proprietor. For this, Wrede was indicted, tried and convicted, in his absence and without his knowledge of the proceedings. As soon as he learned his conviction he voluntarily delivered himself up to the Sheriff, and had been in jail till the occasion referred to. These circumstances being made known to the Judge who presided at the trial of Wrede, he recommended him to Executive clemency, which in this case was certainly not abused.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE PRECEPT OF WASHINGTON.—The following sentence is from a letter addressed by Washington to Lafayette and dated Mt. Vernon, Dec. 25, 1798:

On the politics of Europe, I shall express no opinion, nor make any inquiry who is right or wrong. I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happily, provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that no government ought to interfere with the eternal concerns of another, except for security of what is due to themselves.

THE OLD FOGIES AND YOUNG AMERICA.—These terms now form parts of our political vocabulary, if they have not become party designations. Grave legislators at Washington use them. The press is redolent of them. Many of our readers may ask for a definition. We cannot furnish any but a loose description, and must resort to personal illustration. We perceive that Old Fogies is a phrase intended to express the elder class of American politicians, and Young America those who represent in political sentiment the more ardent and enthusiastic of our countrymen. According to this classification Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Houston are in the category of Old Fogies, whilst Douglas, Shields, and Stockton are the leaders and organs of Young America.

Now these designations although not precise, for it is hard to draw the line where age is the point of division, are yet expressive of a fact of much significance—looking rather to the future than the present. They denote classifications that indicate the character hereafter of our foreign policy, if we comprehend their meaning.—That class of our statesmen who venerate the maxims of Washington are thought to march too slowly for the sanguine and the progressive spirit of Young America. Hence a name of ill-savour has been bestowed on them, as if in their staid and stationary opinions they were the enemies of progress. To the reverse of this is the more suggestive epithet "Young America," which leads the minds of the more unreflecting to brilliant anticipations of our national future—to the realizations of visions that have not yet assumed a definite form in the imaginations of the manifest destiny men. They look to territorial acquisition as the dream of Young America which is to receive embodiment in the possession of Cuba, Yucatan, if not the whole West India Archipelago. No specific scheme of acquisition is proposed. No mode or means are suggested of acquiring foreign possessions, which are hinted to be necessary, not to round off our territory, but to complete the Republic geographically—to make the Gulf of Mexico, as the phrase goes "our own closed sea." These suggestions are but dimly hinted at as part of the future of Young America, but enough is disclosed to satisfy us that this idea of the bright hereafter is to be kept constantly before mind of Young America, that the ardent portion of our population may become familiarized with the conception of progress that it suggests. The aspirations of candidates for the Presidency, with whose success is associated these anticipations of territorial glory, are upheld, whilst the Old Fogies, who revere the councils and example of Washington, and who move quite too slowly over the field of national advancement, are ridiculed. It is by such associations that names are to work on the imaginations like spells to influence political action, if not now, at no distant period. The Republic is to be thrown from her equilibrium, not directly by legislation, but finally by insidiously working on opinion, by which it will be shaped, as well as our elections, through the magic of names, and an artful classification of our political leaders into Old Fogies and Young America.

Charleston Evening News.

COMPARATIVE POWER OF NATIONS.—The power of nations may be divided into three kinds. 1. Geography; 2. Physical; and 3. Moral. In geographical power, Russia, or the Cossack, stands foremost in the rank of nations, having a territory of four millions of square miles; and were her moral and physical energies in proportion, she would annihilate all other people. Great Britain, with only thirty-four thousand square miles, may be said to give the law to all Europe; owing to her superior physical and moral power. The whole Austrian dominion, including Hungary and Italy, is only three hundred square miles—with an inferior moral and physical power to that of France. The United States now possesses three and a quarter millions of square miles—little less than that of Russia—with infinitely more moral and scarcely less physical power.

With so small a geographical power, it appears a miracle that Great Britain should check all the colossal empires of Europe by moral and physical power. Geographical power amounts to nothing in itself, being only a basis for the development of the two other kinds of power; as seen in France, whose 197,400 square miles enabled her, under 'the Little Corporal,' to not only hold all the European Continent in check by her moral and physical developments on that small geographical organization, but even to menace with annihilation, at the gates of St. Petersburg, the whole Cossack empire of four millions of square miles—which doom was only averted by such a winter as seldom howls even in Russia.

Where is the power of France now? Absorbed by a vicious capital, and that capital (Paris) absorbed by a standing army under an absolute master. What a lesson to mankind!

PURCHASERS AT SHERIFF'S SALES.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the purchaser of property at a Sheriff's sale who acts by agent, is not bound by the bid of his agent, if it exceeds the amount to which the principal authorized the agent to go in bidding.—The case in which this doctrine, was laid down, was one in which the Sheriff claimed to recover the difference between the bid of the agent and the price for which the property was subsequently sold, on a second sale, after the principal had refused to take the property at the price bid by his agent at the first sale. The Court decided that the principal was not liable for any act of his agent, which was done by the latter in violation or excess of the authority delegated to him.

A boy hearing the minister read that "An angel came down from heaven and took a live coal off the altar," repeated it thus: "An Indian came down from New Haven and took a live coal off with a halter."

An Irishman lost his hat in the well, and was let down in a bucket to recover it. The well being extremely deep, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call to those above him; they lent a deaf ear to all he said, till at last, quite in despair, he bellowed out—"By St. Patrick, if ye don't draw me up, sure, I'll cut the rope!"

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Cotton Market.

The Cotton Market continues inactive, without material change in prices. Extremes, 6 to 6 7-8. Charleston quotations, 6 1-2 to 8 1-2.

In making up our Tuesday's form an awkward transposition occurred in the article of our correspondent "Richland," we re-publish it to-day in proper form. It will be found on our first page.

Free Schools.

It is presumed that the primary object of law is to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. Consequently, that system which can best accomplish this end should be preferred. Happily for us, our laws generally are not oppressive, and are only made really burdensome by our acting contrary to their teachings. It is idle to hope for perfection in finite things—we never can reach it. Yet we may improve upon old customs and laws, and it is our duty to improve.

In the accomplishment of State enterprises, it is not the policy of the government to look to the origin of the means by which they are to be attained, but to the end in view.

Railroads are public benefits—therefore, it is but right that the State should tax itself for their construction, to some extent, at least. Colleges and Schools are for the public good. We must not say that the section of country immediately interested must do the work—such institutions are generally those in which the well-to-do of the State is largely interested. It is right that aid should be drawn from the common treasury, while each has contributed its quota to the common stock, for the public good.

Having thus premised, we proceed. Out of the general tax, levied upon each citizen of the State, for the support of its government, a certain fund is appropriated for the support of Free Schools. Each District and Parish receives for its distributive share, three hundred dollars for each member allowed it in the House of Representatives. For example: Kershaw has two members, and receives six hundred dollars. It must be remembered, in this place, that Kershaw pays a larger tax to the State than three fourths of the Districts and Parishes in the State. Charleston District (St. Philips and St. Michael's), pays the largest tax of any other, and consequently is entitled to a larger representation, say 18 members, which at \$300 each, would make \$5,400. Thus it will be perceived that Charleston District receives nine times as much as Kershaw, and has nine times as much political power. But of course Charleston pays for this in her taxes which are nearly ten times as much as Kershaw pays. The question naturally arises, is there nine times as much necessity for the application of this fund in Charleston as in Kershaw? We doubt it for reasons to be shown hereafter.

We believe the present system is wrong or rather the distribution is wrong. It should be applied so as to meet the necessity as nearly as possible throughout the State. Now the simple fact that Charleston District pays such a large tax, and has such increased political power, is a sufficient reason to warrant the presumption that the necessity in the same ratio is not as great as in other less popular and wealthy portions of the State; for it must be remembered that Charleston has not a white population corresponding with her taxes which are paid. The proportion to Kershaw is about four to one, as nearly as we can ascertain it. This therefore shows that the application of the fund is not in proportion to the white population, but is also upon taxation. "A writer in the Lancaster Ledger, over the signature of 'McColtry,' has satisfactorily explained this point, and clearly shows that "the present mode of distribution misapplies the fund, because it is not made to depend upon and follow strictly the subjects of the fund—the people—but also makes taxation necessary for its application." We have shown that taxation is entitled to representation, and therefore to a distributive share of the fund, not in fact but in law—is this right? It would not do to say that because Kershaw pays a larger tax to the State, than three fourths of all the other Districts, that Kershaw should be entitled to a larger share of the fund; this would be giving to each according to the amount paid into the Treasury, and the object would still be unattained. On this principle the sparsely populated Districts would suffer immeasurably greater than they do at present. So that it seems about the best way to apportion the fund, unless means were used to ascertain directly, the exact amount (or as nearly as possible) of benefits needed in every section of the State. If a census was taken with a view of ascertaining precisely the number of beneficiaries and the amount necessary to relieve their educational wants, no doubt the appropriations now, almost indiscriminately made, would be ample for the purpose. The present system is unwise; it does not meet the object as freely as it should; it ought to be remodelled, and made to answer a better purpose.

The amount now appropriated annually, say thirty to forty thousand dollars, might be constituted a Free School Fund, subject to be drawn upon by a competent board of Commissioners or Supervisors, with such discretionary power as would meet the wants of their several Districts. The Commissioners, like other district boards, to account for all monies received and expended. And the whole system overlooked by a general Superintendent, elected by the Legislature. The Commissioners of Free Schools should at least enjoy some power, as much as other Commissioners enjoy; as it is, to receive and pay out the fund is all they have to do.

We are wedded to no particular view, only that a change is necessary in the distribution of this fund. Certainly among so many wise heads in the State, at our next Legislature something will be done; at least to change the present system. The plan pursued by the State of Florida might answer the purpose; elsewhere in our paper to-day it may be found.

We think there is no injustice in the plan which we propose. Where Districts are wealthy and populous, where they receive in the Councils of the State increased political power, it is but right that they should be taxed, or at least a portion of their taxes, be appropriated for the moral and educational benefits of those less favored, and more dependant. Nothing would be lost to the State at large, for we hold that in the increased intelligence, honesty and happiness of our people, ample remuneration would be found for the small amounts of pecuniary sacrifice each would be called upon to make.

The National Whig Convention is to be held in Baltimore on the 16th of June.

Our State Convention meets in Columbia on Monday next.

Mr. Webster's Letter.

Mr. WEBSTER has handed in his bid for the Presidency. As will be seen by reference to his letter in another column he endorses the compromise in general, and the fugitive slave law in particular.

The Inclined Plane Avoided.

The Augusta Chronicle states that the enterprising contractors, Messrs. J. C. Spruell & Co., completed on Saturday last the track around the inclined plane on the Charleston Railroad at Aiken, and that by the first of May the cars "pass over the new route by which the plane, such a terror to many passengers, is entirely avoided.

A SECRET CIRCULAR.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal has received a lithograph letter, franked by "B. Thompson, M. C.," dated New York, March 16th, 1852, and signed by sundry prominent Whigs of New York, in which it is intimated that both Scott and Fillmore will be thrown overboard, and that Mr. Webster be nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

We have been favored by the same M. C. with a copy of the circular mentioned above, in which we find the following paragraph: "We respectfully recommend that meetings of the friends of Mr. Webster in your vicinity be held." We don't know of one "friend" that he has in this vicinity. If the committee desire it we will request him to hold a meeting.

Despatches have been received in Washington which announce that Nicaragua had withdrawn from the proposed confederation of Central American States and had resumed her position as an independent State. Mr. Kerr, the American Charge de Affaires, had presented his credentials, and been received by the Nicaraguan Government.

Thomas Munroe, Esq., an old citizen of Washington, one of the earliest Commissioners of that city under the Presidency of Washington, and its postmaster from 1800 to 1829, died there on Wednesday last, in the 81st year of his age.

TEXAS LANDS.—By an act of the last Legislature of Texas, lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State may be redeemed by their owners until the 1st day of January, 1853, on paying to the State Comptroller or the assessor of the county wherever the lands lie, the whole amount of taxes due, with 8 per cent. interest, and a fee of one dollar to the officer.

Gen. Cushing, Ex. Member of Congress, Ex. Commissioner to China, and now Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., is said to be the principal candidate for the new seat upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which the Legislature of Massachusetts contemplates creating at its present session.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, to prevent in future, the execution of the sentence of death in public; it was immediately sent to the Senate, and will no doubt pass that body: thus putting an end to these disgusting and demoralizing spectacles.

A letter written in one of our exchanges, discourses thus upon Jenny Lind's matrimonial movement:

"Mr. Goldschmidt is a small, thin, weak, human article, extremely inclined to take care of himself; and has just apostrophized from the Jewish to the Christian faith. He won't Jenny by an assiduity of attention beyond all parallel. He never left her side. Her tastes were his, her opinions were his own. And in wedding him, Jenny firmly and legally so arranged all her property that her husband will never be able to touch a penny of it, and he submits to such a weekly allowance of pocket money, etc., as, in her judgment, his good conduct may deserve. These are all facts, and you may depend upon them."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The West Chester Republican says it is in contemplation to hold a woman's rights convention at West Chester, Pa., on the second and third days of June next.

Free Schools.

We extract the following from the Spartan, one of whose editors, Mr. Tucker, had received from Governor Brown, of Florida, an account of the Common School system of that young State.

"The State of Florida has created a School fund, which is constantly accumulating, arising in part from the sale of public lands, reserved by the act of Congress for educational purposes to that State, and in part by taxation, and from other resources. The State guarantees the amount of two dollars per annum to each child attending the Common Schools, between the ages of five and eighteen years; while the Commissioners in each county, and the Trustees of Schools in each school District, are vested with power by law to raise much more by assessment. There is one Superintendent of Common Schools for the State at large, whose duty it is to report annually to the Governor, the condition of the Common Schools throughout the State; the mode and amount of the expenditures of School funds; plans for the improvement of the system, and ameliorating the condition of the Schools; an exhibit of the number of Schools; number of scholars between the ages of five and eighteen years; and apportion the School fund among the several counties according to the number of schools and scholars in attendance.

This is an important office, and no system can operate well without a general superintendent.

There is one county superintendent for each county in the State. The Judge of Probates for each county becomes the county superintendent by virtue of his office, whose duty it is to report to the Commissioners of schools for the county, annually; the amount of funds proportioned to such county; to lay off each county into School Districts of convenient size, describe and number the same, in or near the centre of which the School House is erected; to make an annual report to the State superintendent between the months of July and October, embracing a full statement of the number of schools and school districts in his county; number of scholars receiving instruction; number of teachers employed, and whether male or female; and the amount and mode of expenditures of money; to visit each school in person in order to encourage and promote its usefulness, at least once a year; to contract with teachers for their services, pay their wages from the county fund, and notify the trustees respectively of such schools of any deficiency of money, to be supplied by a tax levied within such District; and finally, to act as public Examiner of Teachers, and becoming satisfied with their qualifications, to give certificates of license to enter upon the discharge of that important work.

This looks like an efficient organization, really and practically designed to accomplish great and good results. There is in each county a Board of Commissioners of Schools, who have power by law, to raise, through the Tax Collector, any sum found necessary to sustain the several schools in such county, to the extent of double the sum apportioned to such county by the State superintendent from the public fund.

There is a Board of Trustees for each School District in the county, who have the immediate supervision of the school; and the inhabitants of such District, under a regular call from the Trustees, elect their school officers, and vote the amount of tax to be levied within such District as may be necessary to erect suitable Houses furnish suitable books, fixtures, &c.

Any school District that fails to elect Trustees, or to build a suitable House, or to make a report to the superintendent of the condition of its schools for the current year, shall receive no part of the school fund for the succeeding year.